

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STOCKNEY, EDITOR

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, June 2, 1863

SETTLE UP! SETTLE UP!

As we expect in a few weeks to enter the Government service, a settlement of all outstanding accounts with the MESSENGER OFFICE is absolutely indispensable. SETTLEMENT MUST BE MADE AT ONCE. Those at a distance must remit immediately. The Messenger will continue as heretofore, but outstanding accounts must be adjusted at once. This call is imperative.

The Canal Convention.

This Convention, which the Chicagoans confidently expect to be one of the largest assemblies of the talents and influence of the country, meets at Chicago to-day (Tuesday, June 2d). Its design is, as we understand it, to make no imposing demonstration in favor of the project which was prominently before the last Congress and which failed; only by a few votes of receiving its sanction. This project was nothing less than the gigantic scheme of uniting the waters of the Mississippi with those of the Atlantic, by a ship canal.

1. By making a slack-water navigation of the Illinois and DesPlaines rivers, and to enlarge the present Illinois and Michigan canal to such dimensions as shall admit of the passage of gunboats and of the largest class of Mississippi steamers to the Lakes.

2. By enlarging the locks of the Erie and Oswego canals of New York to such dimensions as shall pass an ironclad gunboat 25 feet wide, 200 feet long, and drawing not less than 6 feet 6 inches of water.

The cost of construction of the first is estimated at 12½ millions, and of the latter at about \$2 million dollars.

The bill introduced into the last Congress proposed for the building of the Illinois communication, the appropriation of government bonds to the extent of about 13½ million dollars, redeemable in twenty years, and bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, with the pledge of the tolls for the payment of accruing interest and the ultimate payment of the principal, of which it was claimed the traffic would afford an ample guarantee.— It was also claimed that the issue of these bonds, thus secured, would subserve all the purpose of a direct appropriation and would command the confidence of capitalists at a time, when more than ever before there was redundant capital seeking investment. It would not involve the necessity of raising a dollar by taxation.

It relation to the New York portion of the enterprise, the Legislature of that State, by an act passed April 22, 1862, authorized the enlargement of one tier of locks on the Erie and Oswego canals provided the expense thereof was paid by the United States, in consideration whereof the last named party should have the perpetual right of passage through said canals, "free from toll or charge, or for vessels of war, boats, gimbate transports, supplies or munitions of war."— This as before stated would involve an expense of 2½ million dollars on the part of the United States.

This, in short, is the scheme and the estimates of the movers in this magnificent undertaking, and for the prosecution of which they invite the co-operation of the whole people, but especially the people of the North-west. No arguments are needed to prove the utility of such a communication between the East and the West, either as a commercial, national or military measure, provided the cost of transportation would be sufficiently reduced thereby to make it pay. Upon this point the Committee of Statistics of the city of Chicago have prepared an elaborate report, which they will submit to the Convention, from which we have only room for the following summary:

COST OF REMOVING THE CANALS.

The amount of eastward-bound tonnage, including flour, conveyed over the three principal trunk lines of railway, in 1862, in the following:

STATEMENT FROM OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Total tonnage
New York Central Railroad..... 616,137
New York and Erie Railroad..... 471,314
Pennsylvania Railroad..... 502,884

1,990,335

To which add the Erie and Champlain Canals..... 4,302,709

Total..... 4,993,044

Now, if all these Western capabilities were reduced to a minimum, a fourth or fifth part, and we were to impose that upon the cost, as in case of the negroes, come from the west of Lake Michigan, and thirty per cent. from east of that lake, and the freights charged were in proportion to those on flour, during the past season, they would amount to more than \$55,4000, as the cost of transferring the annual products of the North west to the sea-board. To this should be added the freights on about \$11,000,000, which found their way thither. Canada. With improved facilities, such as have been proposed, costing not to exceed \$17,000,000, the saving in the movement of a single crop would amount to \$30,000,000.

But the question, "will it pay?" is undoubtedly a little restricted, viz.— Will it pay? is the all absorbing one. We quote again from the Report:

"In 1861, the freights paid by one corporation on more than 1,500,000 bushels, were 15 18-100 cents from Chicago to Buffalo, and 17 68-100 from Buffalo to New York, in all 32 34-100 cts. per bushel."

"The supposed statement shows the distance from some of the principal commercial points to the mouth of the Illinois river; also, the cost of transporting a bushel of corn via the improved water communication:

Place	Distance	Rail to Ill. river	Rail to N.Y.
Ft. Union	1,190	15 18-100	32 34-100
St. Joseph	505	4 2-10 21 4-10	
Plattsburgh	1,193	10 2-10 27 4-10	
St. Paul	754	5 4-10 23 6-10	
Davenport	1,193	5 4-10 23 6-10	
New Orleans	1,820	12 2-10 29 2-10	
Memphis	448	3 8-10 21	
St. Louis	50	4-10 17 6-10	

"Whether or not this last table is a fair estimate we do not feel qualified to judge; but admitting it to be correct, it will be perceived that the construction of these improvements would make St. Paul a better market for corn by ten cents to the bushel, than Chicago now is, and, of course, for other things in proportion.

This State would actually save about eight dollars upon every ton exported or imported to or from the seaboard, which upon the single item of wheat, taking the census of 1860 for a basis, could not be less than \$200,000 yearly.

It should be stated that this estimate by the Committee is founded upon the investigations of the cost of transportation made by McAlpine, while State Engineer, of New York, the results of which are given in the following:

Miles per ton	per ton
Ocean, long voyage	14
short	2 to 6
Lake long	11
short	3 to 4
Hudson river	2
Mississippi and St. Lawrence	3
Erie Canal, enlarged	4
Ordinary Canals	4
Railroads, ordinary grades	12 to 18

"The Death Sentence Pronounced by the Rebel Congress.

The bill that the Rebel Congress has decreed that "every commissioned [Union] officer who shall command negroes for military service against the Confederate States, or aid them in any military enterprise in any way, shall be subject to death."

The bill is as follows:

"Sec. 1. That the Senate of the

United States, and the House of

Representatives, do enact, etc.

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Social and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PERSONAL.—Mr. John Grier, an old resident of our city, we see again upon the streets looking pale and healthy as ever. During the past ten months Mr. Grier informs us he has visited Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, England and Ireland.

We are also informed that Mr. Joseph Carl, who has been absent several years in California, has returned home during the past week.

Lieut. McKusick is also in town on a short visit previous to joining his company, having finished his Quartermaster bussiness at Fort Snelling.

Capt. A. J. Van Vorhes left this city Friday, to report for duty at St. Louis.

Three citizens of Taylor Falls—Rev. A. M. Torbet, G. W. Smith and T. G. Merrill, have started for the gold fields of the new Territory of Idaho.

Don't fail to examine the new advertisements of Levy & Daniels in to-day's paper.

The Hennepin Star says the dwelling of Wm. Hatch, Jr., was destroyed by fire last Saturday. A straw stack rather close to the house was fired, and the wind blowing rather sharply toward the house, set it on fire. Loss about \$1,000. No insurance.

THROW IT TO THE DOGS.—if every housewife will throw her cheap, worthless kinds of salaratus and soda to the dogs and use only the *Chemical Salaratus* there will not be so much yellow, heavy bread and biscuit to be seen, and consequently not so many dyspeptic, ailing persons. Get a paper and if it does not suit your money will be refunded.

THE LOOS.—We have information that the Apple River logs, with the exception of perhaps two small concerns are already below the big dam and are coming right along. The main Sault Ste. Croix is at a fair running stage and in of floating logs. Eight millions is said to be just above the rapids 6 miles upstream from Taylor Falls.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The fifth annual session of the Minnesota State Sabbath School Association will be given in the Methodist Church, Winona, on Wednesday, June 10th, '63 at 2 o'clock p.m. All Sabbath Schools that are evangelized in their character throughout the State, are invited to send delegates. Each school is to send one delegate. All who are interested are invited to attend.

The great Sabbath School man, L. C. Hays, of New York, will be in attendance.

Arrangements have been made, in hot haste, with the packet companies to have those who attend pass to the Convention at half fare.

KILLED IN PUSSES.—One of our lad friends, says the State *Advertiser*, relates the following:

"She goes a strapping wench, to do kitchen work. One day, after washing up the dinner dishes, she disappears from the scene of her operations, in either a mysterious way. A diligent search was had, and said darkey turned up sound asleep on the parlor sofa. Rousing her up, she was told that she must stay in the kitchen. This brought on the following reprimand: 'Can't you do other or chil' missus. It's free de wind to work when it suits me, an sleep what I please. Yeh, yah, yah. Dis niggins free. Uncle Abe says it. Yeh, bah, yah."

The East Cleire Free Press says: "A Confederate and Union man made a bet on the street the other day. It occurred immediately upon the receipt of the rumor of taking of Richmond. Confederates bet a watch against \$15, that the Rebel capital was not taken. He was doubly pleased to learn that he won the money, but very much displeased to learn that it was confederate currency. He ought to be perfectly satisfied with the funds of his own government."

The Hastings Independent says building goes briskly on. We notice several new shops are being erected in different portions of the city, for the purpose of carrying on different kinds of mechanical branches. Houses seem to spring up as if by magic, and still there is a demand. Contracts have been made for the building of four large stone business houses on Second-street, and operations will be commenced immediately. Our merchants are getting tired of risking their goods in the old frame shells, and have set themselves to work for protection.

The greatest Curiosity in the Known World.

The Webster's U. Abridged Dictionary belonging to the *Messenger* office, is supposed to contain every word in the English language, and its proper pronunciation and definition, which all admit to be a marvel in itself; but in addition, our Dictionary contains by actual count, several scores of autograph letters of distinguished men from all parts of the country, addressed to the late editor;

numerous copies of Johnson and Co.'s *Typographic Advertiser*; two or three quires of tissue paper and as many more of wrapping paper; two or three packages of gold, silver and copper bronze; sheets and parts of sheets of ear board of all sizes and colors; tax deeds, warrants deeds, quit claim deeds, mortgage deeds, bank tickets, dog licences, blank contracts, bill and letter heads, calendars, pens, scissors and pencils.

It is on exhibition every day at the *Sacraum*, for 25 cents—Ladies free.

The Cemetery.

We have been repeatedly requested to call the attention of citizens to the condition of the cemetery on the hill in the north part of the city. The gates are down so that cattle range at large over the grounds breaking down the shrubbery and tomb stones. A large part of the grounds is growing up to bushes, which in a few years, if not attended to, will become an impetrable thicket.—These are evils which must be remedied at once. It can be done at a small expense and if there are no constituted authorities whose duty it is to look after it, will a some citizen take the lead and pass aound the subscription paper. We are sure all our citizens would subscribe liberally and cheerfully.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of your system due to the effects of a cold, or are you uncomfortable? These symptoms are common to all. Some fit of sicknesses bring upon you, a desire to get well again, but the time of rest and quietness does not give you the time required to get well again. You are then compelled to use the right remedy, and to cleanse out the diseased humor from the body, and to restore the body to a state of health again. This is done by purifying the body, and to cleanse out the diseased humor from the body, and to restore the body to a state of health again.

PIE FRUIT JELLIES,
GREENS AND FRUIT SOUP, CHOCOLATE, CANDY,
COKE OYSTERS, &c. &c.
Together with a choice lot of
Tobacco and Cigars!

He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of Confectionaries, Toys, &c. together with almost every article to be found in a general store.

A. V. STRONG, Mortgagor,
H. L. Moss, Atty. for Mortgagee.

Dated May 20, 1863.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!

It is one of the most complete stocks ever offered in this market, embracing among other articles

SUGARS, COFFEE, TEA, FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT, CHEESE, MEAT PRESERVES.

PIE FRUIT, JELLIES, GREENS AND FRUIT SOUP, CHOCOLATE, CANDY, COKE OYSTERS, &c. &c.

Together with a choice lot of

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GROCERY & PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT.

Within the last sold at the lowest possible figure

AS A Family Physician.

For Dr. H. H. Clafford, Physician.

Your physician is a good one, and we trust him to be a good physician. They have cured my son of a disease which has been a source of trouble to him for years, and has caused him much suffering. His mother has been long gone, and we have been unable to find anyone to care for him. After our child was cured, we also tried your pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MOORHOUSE.

Dr. Edward Boyd, Physician.

Dear Dr. A. V. Valentine: Will you kindly answer my short complaint?

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Dr. Edward Boyd, Physician.</p

1862. 1862. SPRING TRADE!

CARLI & CO.,
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE
citizens of Stillwater and the St. Paul
Valley that we are now ready and offer for
their inspection and patronage, the largest and
best selected stock of

DRUGS and Medicines

that has ever been for sale here, and our selec-
tions being made with every article well
be worth your stock of.

CHEMICALS AND EXTRACTS

will embrace every article that the medical
practitioner can require, and the attention of
Physicians is particularly called to our stocks in
this branch of our business. All of our tinctures
and extracts are now ready, and every article
and compound of formulas of the St. Louis Dispensary,
and prescriptions will be carefully and accu-
rately compounded. Our

WINDO GLASS & GLASSWARE,
we get direct from Pittsburgh by river, thereby
insuring the best goods and articles, and
will be equal to any in quality.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Lace Shades, Chimneys, &c., make a
splendid and no establishment in the State can
offer such opportunities for selection, or at
such prices. Our

Carbon Oil

will be the purest and best the market affords,
and in

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,

One Paint, White, Wash, Dye stuffs, Black, Fly, Shoe
Oleum, Hair, Skin, Wool, and other

BRUSSES

Will be found in the largest supply.
PATENT MEDICINES,
of all kinds will be kept in ample stock, and
Perfumery, Cosmetics, Hair dyes, &c.,
will be found in ample stock. Our stock of
Toiletries, Cosmetics, Hair dyes, &c.,

Will comprise the choicest varieties, with
Memorials, Brain bands, Garters, and a large assort-
ment of Fancy and Common PIPES.

STATIONERY

Will be kept in good assortment. Also,
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
With Fustians and Hanging Curtains.

We have also hand a large assortment of

Miscellaneous Articles

Grosgrain, in part of Peacock, Satin, Sashes,
Playing Cards, Spice of all kinds, crock and
ground, Pens, Pen nibs, Staves, Books, Books,
Writing paper, Blotting paper, Ink, Ink Blotters,
Vellum, Books, Butter knives, Military Dragoon
Glasses, Tambour, Goblets, Large Beer Mugs,
Wine & Cognac Glasses, Blue Cigars, Boxes,
Boxes, Bird Bands, Bed-rolls, Coal Bedding,
Cannons, Buttons, Buttons, starch, Corn starch,
Corns starch, Essences of Coffee, Dog Collars,
Combs of all kinds, Guards, Fishes, Fishing
Lines, Smuds, Hoses, Etc., Water-proof Gun
Caps, set of Gun Nipples, Demijohns, &c. Etc.

Bacon Oil, Oil Lamps and lanterns.

To be had without chancing—a new and
good article.

WINE & LIQUORS

Will keep a large supply of the purest
and best that can be purchased in New York,
priced in parts, Wine, French, English, Holland,
Port, Burgundy, Madeira, Claret, White and Claret
Wines, Scotch, Irish, Montrachet, Bouillon, Rye
and common Wines, also W. W. Schupp's
London Cordial for A.

AND FURTHER,

As there is no reason why Goods should not be
sold here so low as in St. Paul, our prices will
comply with those of the latter city, and under
the same conditions as in St. Paul, we will
charge one term from date to date, will be STRICT
LY CASH.

In conclusion we respectfully ask of the pub-
lic an examination of our stock and prices.

CARLI & CO.

Stillwater, April 29, 1862.

PICTURES! PICTURES!

MRS. L. A. PERKINS'

Would respectfully announce to the public that
Stillwater has a fine collection of Pictures
to take Admiration, Melancholy and all Lot
to Pictures of the finest kind and at very low
prices. Call and examine for ourselves.

Moore's Building Chestnut St. Stillwater.

April 28, 1862.

J. A. BATES,

HAVING RESTORED BUSINESS IN HIS
own name, and

AT HIS OLD STAND,
would be happy to see his friends and former
customers.

Thanks for past favors, he would respect-
fully ask for a confirmation of the same.

TO THE FARMERS.

I HAVE A LARGE AMOUNT OF

Grain Cradles,

CRADLE FINGERS,

Hoes, Tools, Hakes & Co. &c. &c.

which I propose to sell VERY CHEAP, C. H.
and be economical.

June 8, 1862—18.

Leather, Leather!

KESSLER & RIEHL,

Importers, Tanners and Curriers,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

A BEAU REVENGE and will keep constantly
on hand the largest and best stock of
Leather and Bindings in the Territory—see
listing of:

Spanish Sole Leather,

Oil & leather,

Upjohn Leather,

Horse Leather,

Belle Leather,

Tamico and Moccasins,

Monte Sella,

Schoen's Leather,

Belt and Laces, Leather,

Flock, Cloth, Sack, Flock,

Flock, Cloth, Sack,

General Knapsack,

Also a general assortment of all kinds of
Findings, &c. &c.

Please call and examine our stock as we
are not undersold by any house in the
State.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO OURS,

Cash Paid for Hides, Skins, &c. &c.

KESSLER & RIEHL,

St. Anthony's, south side, below American House,

St. Paul, June 25, 1862—301.

WALL PAPERS.

Call and take a look at the select patterns of
Wall Papers.

LEVY & DANIELS

COME AT LAST.

Just received by express,

100 NEW HODDS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF SHAWLS,

HANDBED DALMATION KIRTS,

LINEN CLOTHS WITH RUFFLE AND WORSEY

EDGING.

RIBBED MERINO and LAMPE WOOL ROSE,

RED and GRAY COTTON FLANNEL,

EDGING, ALLEGRA, & COTTON,

A RANGE ASSORTMENT OF NEBULAS

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF SOUTAGS,

VELVET RIBBONS ALL WIDTHS, &c. &c.

Stillwater, June 18, 1862.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:

*Serous and Serous Affections, such
as Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Jaundice, &c.*

*Phthisis, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Gout,
Bladder, & all Diseases of the Liver.*

Obstruction of the Bowels, Indigestion, &c.

Acute Diseases, such as Typhus, Fevers, &c.

Worms, &c. &c.

*It is a well known fact that Sarsaparilla
has a powerful action upon the skin, and
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MISSING ISSUE OR PAGE

Issue Missing or Damaged

Place of Publication: Stillwater

Title: MESSENGER

Date: July 7, 1863

missing

damaged

Date of 1st request:

Date of 2nd request:

Publisher unable to furnish issue.

The Stillwater Messenger

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aimst at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 7.

THE
STILLWATER MESSANGER
A. J. VAN WORRIES, Prop.

is furnished to subscribers for two dollars per year if paid with the first number. An additional charge of ten cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond that time.

OFFICE IN GREENLEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATE OF ADVERTISING.

12 lines, (100 words or less) \$1.00.
One square, for one insertion 100
Four columns, 3 months 100
" " " " " 1 year 150
One-half column, 3 months 200
" " " " " 1 year 250
One column, 3 months 300
" " " " " 1 year 350
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year 300
" " " " " 3 months 200
" " " " " 1 year 300

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be confined to either a written or verbal notice, and shall be ordered out and paid for accordingly.

Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration made in an advertisement.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra.

J. K. REINER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,
STILLWATER, MINN.
June 3d, 1863.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN HOLCOMBE'S NEW STONE BUILDING, (up stairs), Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence corner of Stillwater and Fourth streets.

WM. M. MCCLUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
OFFICE IN GREENLEY'S BLOCK, MAIN
street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
OFFICE ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF
CLAIM AGENTS.

OFFICE IN THE HOMECOMBE BUILDING,
PRETOR & BROOKS,
Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

We will pay particular attention to the presentation of soldiers claims for pensions, back pay and bounties before the department at Washington.

L. E. STICKNEY.

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in Holcombe's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.
Stillwater, April 30, 1863.

Howe's Standard Scales,
FOR SALE BY
Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.
The Plate Warehouse,
Nos. 139 & 201 Randolph Street,
Chicago. Weight off Level
No Check Rods. All re-
tention received on Bills. 62-1.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALE IS
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouses, Trucks, Let-
ter Presses, etc.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF, & CO.,
175 Lake Street, CHICAGO.
Be careful to buy only genuine.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between
KETTLE, DAWSON and CHAS. SPENCER, under
the firm name of DARLING & SCHIFFER, is
dissolved by mutual consent. The business
will be continued by CHARLES SCHIFFER, Mr.
THOMPSON and HENRY T. THOMPSON under the
firm name of SCHIFFER & THOMPSONS.
KEYES A. DARLING,
CHARLES SCHIFFER.
Stillwater, Minn., Nov. 30, 1862.

M. S. THOMPSON, HORACE THOMPSON, CHARLES SCHIFFER
Exchange, Banking & Collection
OFFICES OF
THOMPSON BROS. . . . St. Paul, Minn.
SCHIFFER & THOMPSONS - Stillwater, Minn.
(Successors to Darling & Schiffer.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coins and
Money.

Collections made and proceeds promptly re-
mitted.

M. S. WILLARD,
FURNITURE DEALER,
Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT, Medium and Plain Household
Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.
DAVID MEAD,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
MAIN ST., STILLWATER.

I prepared to make everything in the Boot
and Shoe line in an superior and elegant
manner. Particular attention paid to repair-
ing. Jan. 21, 1862-4.

C. De MONTREVILLE, M. D.,
DENTIST
Office on Third Street, best building West of
the Post Office.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
On the first Monday and Tuesday of each
month Dr. De Montreville will be at the Saw-
yer House, and attend to any dental operations
required.

Jan. 12, 1862-7.

The Messenger.

Saturday, June 6, 1863.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of
loyal and patriotic soldiers must always
put rebels and traitors to flight."—SECRETARY
STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

FROM EUROPE.

Tim's Correspondence from the
Rebel States.

The Times contains a correspondence
from Charleston, dated March 4th, from
which we take the following extracts:

I had good reason to feel satisfied with
my residence at Charleston. I staid per
haps a week in town, visiting all places of
interest, and enjoying Southern hos-
pitality. One's first idea after speaking
to the people was that they are an intol-
erable set of boasters; but I came to
form a better opinion of them. I found
that they never express resolutions with-
out making a determined effort to carry
out their purposes.

The more I see of the Southern ladies,
the more I hear of their actions, the more I
wonder at their wisdom and self-
sacrifice. Women indeed, cannot ex-
press my admiration for them.

The war could not have gone on without
them. The women of all classes have
been with an innumerable—their husbands
and sons and those held most dear,
to the wars; and in the absence of the men
they have filled the fields, made
clothes for the troops and nursed the sick.
When I contrast their firmness of
purpose and spirit of self-sacrifice with
the empty bragging and indifference so
prevalent in the North, I have no doubt
of the issue of the struggle.

The Unionists numbered three mil-
lions of men in the field, but the South
will never be vanquished. On the 31st
of January last days after my arrival,
the ironclads went out from Charleston
and considerably damaged the blockading
force. Of course we were all much
alarmed in the event, and the capture
of a ship carrying nine guns up
the river the day before wonderfully
raised the spirits of the people of Charles-
ton.

At the end of the week I started for
Richmond, bearing with me letters of
introduction from England to some of
the principal men, and further for-
ward with additional recommendations
from the American laws and those of the con-
federacy, has sent into the field 63,500
men. This is as the Governor states,
4,773 more men than there were voters
in the State; consequently not only all
the able bodied men but the boys have
been forced into the army by their
leaders of the South.

This is a fearful showing. No such
utter exhaustion of a people was ever
known in the wars of any nation. The
other rebel states must be in a like con-
dition; and if so, it is very plain that it
is no longer possible to keep up their
present strength.

The speed of the trains has in
consequence been greatly moderated to pre-
vent accidents.

However I arrived safe in the confed-
erate capital on the 13th of February.
The city is one great camp, and everyone
is striving to obtain an appointment
in the army. I saw at once that the
chances of an Englishman getting a mil-
itary appointment were very small. I
paid a visit to the Secretary of War,
and other influential men, and from
them I learned that the chances of my
being appointed were nil. I then
consulted with my wife, who said
she would not be separated from me
if I could not fight for my country, to talk
it over with her.

I expected a good many men
and was agreeably surprised and pleased
with his appearance. He is tall, bold
and powerfully built, but thin. His
hair is brown and a brown beard.
His countenance expresses great determination.

The eyes are thin and pressed firmly
together; his eyes are blue and dark,
keen and searching in expression. I was
told that he is 35, and he looks per-
haps 40. The General, who is indescri-
bably simple and unaffected in all his ways
had made his way to a small house
occupied by the General as his headquar-
ters. I wrote down my name and gave
it to the orderly, and I was immediately
told to walk in. The General rose and
walked out of his room.

At the dinner hour we went out and
joined the General's staff. At his
meat the General sat grave in a quiet
service in which struck me much.
After dinner I returned to his room and
the servant came in and took his matress out
of the cupboard and laid it on my
bed. As I rose to retire, the General said:
"Captain, there is plenty of room on my
bed, I hope you will share it with me."

I thanked him very much for his cour-
tesy.

The Richmond Enquirer defends
Pemberton's course on the Big Black.

He thinks he is entitled to a candid and
intelligent criticism, and not to be blamed
rashly. Twenty-seven Yankee prisoners
captured at Jackson, Miss., arrived at

Libby prison, but the Enquirer doesn't
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VOLUME 7.

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OFFICE IN GREELEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATE OF ADVERTISING.
(12 lines, 100 words or less) constitute a square.
The price for each insertion \$1.00
each additional .50
One-fourth column .30
" " " " " .20
One-half column .50
" " " " " .30
One column .80
" " " " " .50
Business cards, 5 lines or less 1 year, .50
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Advertisement not marked on the copy for specific number of insertion, will be taken until either 30 written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered out and payment exacted.

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Published advertisements invariably charged extra.

J. K. REINER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
STILLWATER, MINN.
June 3d, 1863.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GREELEY'S BLOCK, NEW STONE BUILDING, (no stairs), Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

WM. M. MCCLUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Office in Greeley's Block, Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
OFFICE IN GREELEY'S BLOCK, MAIN
STREET, STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

CORNMAN AND STICKNEY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
AND CLAIM AGENTS.

OFFICE ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF
THE building occupied by Foster & Bro.
Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

We are particularly anxious to the presentation of soldiers claims for pensions, back pay and bounties before the department at Washington.

L. E. STICKNEY.

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,
Attorney at Law.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
A. General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.
Stillwater, April 30, 1864.

Howe's Standard Scales
FOR SALE BY
Vanderbilt, Dickerson & Co.
The Plate Warehouse,
No 199 & 201 Randolph street
Chicago. Weigh out to Level
No Check Rods. All free
Received on Ball. 55 cent.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also Warehouses, Trucks, Let-
ter Presses, etc.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 State Street, CHICAGO.
Be careful to buy only the genuine.

Partnership of

The partnership heretofore existing between KEYS A. DARLING and CHARLES SCHEFFER, under the firm name of DARLING & SCHEFFER, is dissolved, and henceforth all business will be conducted by CHARLES SCHEFFER, J. E. THOMPSON and HORACE THOMPSON, under the firm name of SCHEFFER & THOMPSON. KEYS A. DARLING and CHARLES SCHEFFER, Stillwater, Minn., Nov. 30, 1862.

J. E. THOMPSON, HORACE THOMPSON, CHARLES SCHEFFER
Exchange, Banking & Collection
OFFICES OF

THOMPSON BROS. - St. Paul, Minn.
SCHEFFER & THOMPSONS - Stillwater, Minn.
(Successors to Darling & Schaffer.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coins and Uncurrent Money.

Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT, Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

DAVID MEAD,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
MAIN ST., STILLWATER.

I prepared to make everything in the Boot and Shoe line in a superior and elegant manner. Particular attention paid to repairing.

Jan. 21, 1863.

C. De MONTREVILLE, M. D.,
DENTIST

Office on Third Street, first building West of St. Paul, MINNESOTA.

On the first Monday and Tuesday of each month Dr. De Montreville will be at the Sawyer House, and attend to any dental operations required.

Jan. 12, 1863.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1863.

NUMBER 3

The Messenger.

Saturday, June 6, 1863.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight!"—SECRETARY STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

PROM EUROPE.

Times' Correspondence from the Rebel States.

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The more I see of the Southern ladies, and the more I hear of their actions, the more I wonder at their heroism and self-sacrifice.

Words, indeed, cannot express my admiration for them. The women of all classes have sent—with a man—until, either by written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered out and payment exacted.

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Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

A. General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Stillwater, April 30, 1864.

A. E. STICKNEY.

Howe's Standard Scales

FOR SALE BY

Vanderbilt, Dickerson & Co.

The Plate Warehouse,

No 199 & 201 Randolph street

Chicago. Weigh out to Level

No Check Rods. All free

Received on Ball. 55 cent.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also Warehouses, Trucks, Let-

ter Presses, etc.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 State Street, CHICAGO.

Be careful to buy only the genuine.

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, June 9, 1863

SETTLE UP: SETTLE UP!

As we expect in a few weeks to enter the Government service, a settlement of all outstanding accounts with the MESSENGER OFFICE is absolutely indispensable. SETTLEMENT MUST BE MADE AT ONCE. Those at a distance must remit immediately. The Messenger will continue as heretofore, but outstanding accounts must be adjusted at once. This call is imperative.

The New Postage Law.

The laws regulating the transmission of matter through the mails are of such direct interest to each member of society, that we do not hesitate to devote considerable space in giving an analysis of the act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, and which goes into effect from and after the 30th inst. This act is in many respects an organic and fundamental act, like that of 1825 and 1845. It establishes new rates of weight, and of postage—re-models the carrier system, and takes control of the income from box rent, which has heretofore been considered the property of the Postmaster. We give below the substance of those sections which are of interest to the public, omitting those that relate to the details to be observed by Postmasters and their assistants.

This law provides that no mail matter shall be delivered until the postage thereon shall have been paid; *no box shall be assigned to the use of any person until the rent therefor has been paid for at least one quarter in advance;* and the Postmaster is required to make oath at the close of each quarter to the effect "that he has not knowingly delivered or permitted to be delivered to any person, any mail matter on which the postage had not been paid at the time of delivery; and that his account truly states the entire amount of postage and box rent under the pains and penalties of perjury."

CARRIERS.

Carriers are to be paid salaries,—are to charge no fees for the delivery of letters, papers or packages. The Postmaster may contract with the publishers of newspapers, periodicals and circulars at rates to be agreed upon for the delivery of their publications within their postal districts. They may also deliver parcels and packages of all kinds not exceeding four pounds in weight, to be invariably prepaid by stamps at the rate of two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

No package or document of any description, weighing more than four pounds, air-droppable, can be transmitted through the mails.

LETTER POSTAGE.

The ten cent rate of letter postage, when the distance is over 3,000 miles, under the present law, is done away, the new law fixing the postage upon all domestic letters uniformly at three cents, when not exceeding one-half ounce in weight, and for each half ounce or fraction thereof, of additional weight, there shall be charged an additional rate of three cents, to be in all cases prepaid by stamps plainly affixed to such letter. Local or drop letters shall be charged two cents per half ounce or fraction thereof.

TRANSMISSION PAPERS, CIRCULARS & BOOKS.

Transient newspapers and periodicals and all pamphlets, occasional publications, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, photographic paper, paper, envelopes, cards, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings &c., shall be charged two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof contained in any one package to one address, to be fully prepaid by stamps; double these rates shall be charged for books. Unsold circulars not exceeding three in number shall pass at the single rate of two cents and in that proportion for a greater number, adding one rate for three circulars or less number thereof to one address.

QUARTERLY RATES OF PAYMENT WHEN PAID QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS NOT EXCEEDING FOUR OUNCES IN WEIGHT TO ACTUAL SUBSCRIBERS IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Old rates.	New rates.
Daily.	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	35
Six times a week,	30	30
Tri-weekly,	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Weekly,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5

and in that proportion adding one rate for each issue, and under the present law adding one rate for each additional ounce of weight, but under the new law adding one rate for each additional four ounces of weight.

When issued less frequently than once a week, upon each newspaper, periodical &c., weighing less than four ounces, one cent, and an additional rate of one cent for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof. There is a provision also for transmitting small newspapers of this class in packages, when sent to one address, at two cents for each four ounces.

Publishers of newspapers, as at present, may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their paper is published, one copy thereof free of postage.

Samuel Bloomer, Esq., enrolling officer for this district under the United States conscription law, has received the following instructions from head quarters:

1. You will immediately enter upon your duty and complete the enrollment of such sub-district without the least delay.

2. You are to enroll all persons subject to military duty. You are required to enter in the proper columns the residence, name, age, July 1, 1863, complexion, whether white or colored, profession, occupation or trade, (in class 1, whether married or single) place of birth and former military service of each person enrolled with such remarks in the column appropriated to that purpose as may be applicable.

3. The enrollment so far as you are concerned, must include all male persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five. In case of any person claiming exemption on the ground of alienage, enroll his name, and under the heading of "Remarks" state your belief, from what you have known or heard, whether or not he is entitled to such exemption.

4. You will make it a point to recruit the men in such a manner that his character is well enough known to satisfy all that he is incapable of any work or act whilst here or on his return to Ohio, inconsistent with the relations he sustains towards the South during his sojourn among us.

The report of Mrs. Valandigham's insanity is a fabrication. She wrote to her husband a week ago, entreating him not to deviate from his high path of duty, honor and patriotism. Valandigham, after the sentence of the Court Martial, was kept in close confinement. Only Rosser's staff officers were allowed to communicate with him. He states that he did not intend to become a citizen. So of other cause of exemption. Enrollment will be done when such persons shall be presented before it in pursuance of the law, whether or not they are subject to military duty.

5. You will enroll all who have their legal domicil within your district, though some may be temporarily absent. For instance, students in schools or colleges, apprentices, sailors, travelers, traveling mechanics and similar classes of citizens, must be enrolled in the districts in which they have their respective domiciles. Under the heading of "Remarks" note such absence, and where.

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1862. 1862.
SPRING TRADE!

**AYER'S
Sarsaparilla**

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

RESPECTFULLY ANOUNCE TO THE

Citizens of Stillwater and the St Croix

Valley that they are now receiving and offer for

their selection and patronage, the largest and

best selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines

that has ever been for sale here; and our solu-

tions being made with every article will

be wanted. Our stock of

Chemicals and Extracts

will embrace every article that the medical

practitioner can require, and the attention of

Physicians is particularly called to our stock;

and we trust will be in full accordance

with the formulas of the U. S. Dispensary,

and prescriptions will be carefully and

accurately compounded. Our

WINDOW GLASS & GLASSWARE

we get direct from Pittsburgh by river, thereby

insuring its quality, and its quality

will be the best. Our

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Lamp Shades, Chimneys, &c., we can

offer such opportunities for selection, or at

such prices. Our

Carbon Oil

will be the purest and best the market affords,

and our

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,

Our stock will be complete. Our Paint, White,

wash, Dusting, Horse, Crumb, Flesh, Fly, Shoe,

Cloth, Hair, Nail, Toil, Cloth, &c., will be

the largest supply.

PATENT MEDICINES,

Of all kinds will be kept in full supply, and our

Perfumery, Cosmetics, Hair Rinses, &c.,

Will be found in ample stock of the best

and freshest styles. Our stock of

Tobaccos, Cigars and Snuff.

Will comprise the choicest varieties, with Mer-

chandise, Cedar wood, China, and a large assort-

ment of Fancy and Common PIPES.

STATIONERY.

Will be kept in good assortment. Also,

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

(With Fixtures for hanging Curtains.)

We have also on hand a large assortment of

Miscellaneous Articles.

Consisting in part of Pocket Books, Satchels,

Plain and Embossed, Books, Prints, crinoline and

gowns, Petticoats, Flannel, Stockings, Slippers,

Water-proof Blaeking, Wings, Vinyl Bridges,

Violin strings, Guitars, Mandolins, Shells,

Glasses, Tambourines, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

With various Manufactures, Glass, Bird Cage, Sew-

Boxes, Bird Birds, Bed Pans, Candlesticks,

Concentrated Lys, Soda, Salermers, Soaps,

Corn starch, Cream, Butter, Egg, Potatoes,

Onions, & all kinds, Garden seeds, Fishing

Lines, snoods, Hocks, Ely's water-proof Gun

Caps, steel Gun Nipples, Demijohns, &c., &c.,

Eason's Coal Oil lamps and lanterns.

To be used without chimeys—a new and good

article. Of

DRINKS AND LIQUORS.

We will keep a large supply of the poorest and

best that can be purchased in New-York—com-

prising in part, Pure French Brandies, Hiram

Gin, St. Croix Rum, New England Rum, Port,

Burgundy Wine, Madeira, Claret,

Wass, Scotch, Irish, Monmog, &c., &c., &c.,

Rye and common Whiskies—Wolff's Schnaps,

London Cordial Gin, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

Porter, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

As there is no reason why Goods should not be

sold here as low as in St. Paul, our prices will

compare favorably with the lowest that obtain

in that city—and in order to enable us to do it

the best terms from this date will be **SPRECT**

LY CASH.

In conclusion, we respectfully ask of the pub-

lic an examination of our goods and prices.

Mrs. B's Building Chestnut St. Stillwater.

April 28, 1862—6th

J. A. BATES,

HAVING RESUMED BUSINESS IN HIS

own name, and

AT HIS OLD STAND,

would see his friends and former customers.

Thankful for past favors, he would respect-

fully ask for a continuance of the same.

TO THE FARMERS.

I HAVE A LARGE AMOUNT OF

Grain Cradles,

CRADLE FINGERS,

HOE Forks, Hakes, &c., &c., &c.,

which I propose to sell VERY CHEAP. Call

and be convinced.

J. A. BATES.

Leather, Leather!

KESSLER & RIEHL,

Importers, Tanners and Curriers,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

A BE now receiving and will keep constantly

on hand the largest and best stock of

Leather and Bindings in the Territory—on

order to meet the demands of the people.

Spaniel Sole Leather,

Oak do do

Upper Leather,

Hammer Leather,

Bidle Leather,

Moorsie, Split,

Leather, & all kinds of leather.

Belts and Leather Strapping,

Belt and Leather, Fresh Calf Skins,

Fresh Kid Skins,

Common Calf Skins,

Common Cow Skins,

Also a general assortment of all kinds of

Findings, &c., &c.

Please call and examine our stock as we

are not bound by any house.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS

For Cash paid and CREDIT.

SHIPS, KESSLER & RIEHL,

St. Anthony, N. W. side, below American House.

St. Paul, June 23, 1862—360

PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES

&c., still lower.

CARLI & CO.

INDIA RUBBER COATS.

We have India Rubber Coats of superior

quality, at extremely low prices—don't pur-

chase before looking about.

LEVY & DANIELS.

June 17, 1862.

SOMETHING NEW!

We have in store Ready-Made

BIBS, APRONS, CHEMISE, DRAWERS AND

POUNDS for Children, Night-Gowns and Cha-

mine Yokes for Ladies, Magic Ruffles all widths,

Crochet Edge, &c.

LEVY & DANIELS.

May 26.

The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aimst at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 7.

THE
STILLWATER MESSENGER
A. J. VAN VORHEES, Prop'r.

Is authorized to collect two dollars per year and six months. An additional charge of fifty cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond that time.

VICE IN GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
[12 Lines, (100 words or less) constitute a square.]
One insertion, \$1.00
each additional, .50
One-half column, .60
" " 1 1/2 " .75
" " 2 " 1.00
One-half column, 3 months, 1.50
" " 6 " 2.00
One column, 6 months, 2.50
" " 12 " 3.00
One column, 3 months, 3.50
" " 6 " 4.00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year, .50
" " 6 months, .30
" " 3 months, .20
Advances not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until either by written or verbal notice, that the bill shall be ordered out, and payment exacted.

Each square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra.

J. K. REINER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
STILLWATER, MINN.
June 3d, 1862.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE Holcombe's new stone Building,
Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Wm. M. McCLEUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Chestnut street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFICE IN GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN
street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

CORNMAN AND STICKNEY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
AND

CLAIM AGENTS.
OFFICE ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF
the building occupied by Proctor & Bro.,
Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

We will pay particular attention to the pro-
tection of soldiers' claims for pensions, back
pay and bounties before the department at
Washington.

L. R. CORNMAN.

A. D. STICKNEY.

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,
Attorney at Law.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Holcombe's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Stillwater, April 30, 1862.

Howe's Standard Scales.

FOR SALE BY
Vandervoort, Dickson & Co.,
The Plate Warehouse,
Nos. 199 & 201 Holcombe street,
Chicago. Weigh out of Level
No. 1 Check Books. All fice-
tions received on Balls. \$2.50

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Let-
ter Presses, etc.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. "G"

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between

K. T. THOMPSON and C. S. SCHIFFER, is

dissolved by mutual consent. The business

will be continued by CHARLES S. SCHIFFER.

Dealers in Exchange, Coins and Uncurrent

Money.

Collections made and proceeds promptly re-
mitted.

M. S. WILLARD,
FURNITURE DEALER.

Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT, Median and Plain Household

Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

DAVID MEAD,

Boat and Shoe Maker,

MAIN ST., STILLWATER.

I prepared to make everything in the Boot

and Shoe line in a superior and elegant

manner. Particular attention paid to repair-

ing.

Jan. 21, 1862.

G. De MONTREVILLE, M. D.,

DENTIST.

Office on Third Street, first building West of

the Post Office.

ST. PAUL.....MINNESOTA.

On the first Monday and Tuesday of each

month Dr. De Montreville will be at the Saw-

yer House, and attend to any dental operations

required.

Jan. 15, 1862.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1862.

NUMBER 40.

leges of our own citizens, of voting and owning property.

You must have learned by the experience of the political agitations for the past twenty-five years, accompanied by war, hatred, abuse and jealousy, followed by a plunderings, burnings, cruelties, indignities and bloodshed that any nation, in its instincts, occupations and interests too widely different ever to permit us to live together again under the same laws and law-makers, and the same men to share in extending those laws and administering the government.

I sat down to write you six lines, and find myself steering into an argument with you. Now I never intended any argument with you on this subject, as men can only argue that about which they have different opinions.

Should you continue to write similar editorials to the one alluded to, I shall conclude that we do entertain opinions separated as wide as the poles.

I will not let any of your secrets out of the bag, if you confide them to me and request me to divulge them; but allow you to proceed in your baiting for the boasters, and not interfere though I may not entertain the same opinions as to the strict morality of the course.

But if you write to me and say candidly that you are perfectly willing to join them again and live under the same government and laws, I must take ground against you, and I will spend the balance of my days in fighting any union with them, just as I have spent my past life.

I will fight you honorably, and when I know how you stand I will enter the lists, if in earnest; but if not, I will retreat, and then you can easily infer from my address editorially with favor. Be pleased to inform me candidly, as true men, who are serious in proposing that the free States of the old Union should be admitted into the Confederacy. I can hardly realize that you can be willing to try such propositions but put forth these propositions as feelings among our own people, and to stimulate the miserable Western Yankies to persevere in their opposition to Lincoln and his Abolition principles, and by producing discreditable quarrels and perhaps blows and I flushed among our common enemies, relieve us in a measure of the tremendous power they are preparing to bring against us.

There is no doubt that our enemy is greatly crippled already by the want of unanimity of sentiment and feeling between the people and the army on the one side, and the administration on the other.

By this private quarreling among themselves we have profited a great deal and will continue to profit until we gain our complete independence, by fostering and encouraging it. But we cannot accomplish all that is necessary and profitable without in the future we may hesitate to fulfill it. I think we can. We can offer them, if necessary, in a battle against Lincoln, we can make a treaty of alliance with them, granting them the free navigation of the Mississippi to its mouth—a right we never denied them however—and moderate privileges of trade. But farther than this I would not go, and I hope you would not do so either.

Your paper, for some reason, is taken

as an organ of the President, and these

views of yours may be taken as his per-

haps are. In this case, I was

not in agreement with him, if he has

any. I myself have always esteemed and admired him, and from the beginning of his revolution he looked upon him as a second Washington to lead our people to a successful termination.

But if he favors a reconstruction of a

union of free and slave States, after the

experience we have had, I have given

him credit for too much penetration and sagacity.

In several public addresses and mes-

sages very lately, he has taken occasion

to declare most positively and distinctly

that he would never agree under any cir-

cumstances to a reconstruction of the old

Union.

He has, however, never declared that

he would never favor a union of

slaves and free States. He is a man who

keeps his own council, and talks only

when he chooses, keeps silent when

pities. He may have reserved his opin-

ion for a fitting time for public expres-

sion.

I am by nature, education and religion

a Yankee-hater. I loathed the old U. S.

and no act of any people ever afforded

me half the delight that I have in the

slave States from the time of the

war. You may imagine therefore my chagrin

and surprise when I receive in the columns

of a leading paper in one of the leading

second class cities articles advocating a

reconstruction of the Union. And this

at the very crisis of the revolution, when

the independence that we have suffered

so much for and fought so gloriously for

is within our grasp, and foreign nations

as well as Yankees are on the point

of acknowledging it.

My dearest, write to me in reply, and

say that you are not in earnest, but rather

say that you cannot surely be planning to

permit these vermin, such, fatigued

and depraved as they have proved them-

selves to be, to enter again these Legis-

lative halls, divide our offices of profit

and trust, and partake freely of all privi-

leges, and they are the best of all evi-

dence, a rule, then this colored regi-

ment, fought as gallantly as any trou-

pe in the world during this war.

It heavy to see that the pro-দেশ

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1862. SPRING TRADE!

CARLI & CO,

RESPONSIBLY ANNOUNCE TO THE R citizens of Stillwater and the St. Croix Valley that they are now receiving and offer for their inspection and patronage, the largest and best selected stock.

Drugs and Medicines

that has ever been for sale here; and our selections being made with care, every article will be warranted. Our stock of

CHEMICALS AND EXTRACTS

will embrace every article and the attention of every customer is particularly called to our stock in this branch of our business. All of our tinctures and preparations will be in rigid accordance with the formulas of the U. S. Dispensary, and prescriptions will be carefully and accurately compounded. Our

WINDOW GLASS & GLASSWARE,

we get direct from Pittsburgh by river, thereby insuring the good condition and its quality will be the best.

COCAL OIL LAMPS,

Lamps, Oil Lamps, Chimneys, &c., we make a specialty and no establishment in the State can offer such opportunities for selection, or such prices. Our

Carbon Oil

will be the purest and best the market affords, and in

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,

Our stock will be complete. Our Paint, White, Red, Dusky, Horse, Crumb, Flesh, Fly, Shoe, Cloth, Hair, Nail, Tooth and other

BRUSHES

Will be found in the largest supply.

PATENT MEDICINES,

All of which will be kept in ample stock, and our

Perfumery, Hair Dyes, &c.,

Will be found in ample stock and the best quality freshest scents. Our stock of

Tobaccos, Cigars and Snuff's,

Will comprise the largest variety, with Merschau, Hirsch, Chamon, China, and a large assortment of Fancy and Common PIPES

STATIONERY

Will be in good assortment. Also,

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

With Fixtures for hanging Curtains.

We have also on hand a large assortment of

Miscellaneous Articles,

Consisting in part of Pocket Knives, Scissors, Playing Cards, Spices of all kinds, crabs and ground, Pens, Port Wine, Beer, Wine, Beer, Water, proof Bottles, Wine, Violin Bridges, Violins, Guitars, Guitar strings, Military shaving Glasses, Tumblers, Goblets, Lager Beer, Mugs, Boxes, Small Pictures, Post Cards, Cigarettes, Cigar, Cigarettes, Cigars, Salvers, Scent, Corn starch, Essence of Cologne, Dog Collars, Combs of bone, Garden Seeds, Fishing Combs, snoods, Hooks, Etc. Etc. and Caps. See our Catalogue—Wolf's Schnaps, Barou's Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns.

To be used without chimneys—a new and good article.

WINES AND LIQUORS,

We will keep a large supply of Wines, Beers, and best that can be purchased in New York—Come and see us.

French Brandies, Holland Gin, St. Croix Rum, New England Rum, Port, Burgundy, Malaga, Cherry, White and Claret Wines, Scotch Whisky, Mescalhada, Bourbon Rye and common Whiskies—Wolf's Schnaps, London Cordial Gin, Etc. &c.

AND FURTHER,

As there is no reason why articles should not be sold at a low price, our prices will compare favorably with the lowest that obtain in that city—and in order to enable us to do this, our terms from this date will be STRICTLY CASH.

In conclusion, we respectfully ask of the public an examination of our goods and prices. CARLI & CO.

Stillwater, April 20, 1862.

J. A. BATES,

HAVING RESUMED BUSINESS IN HIS own name, and

AT HIS OLD STAND,

would be happy to see his friends and former customers.

Thankful for past favors, he would respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.

TO THE FARMERS.

I HAVE A LARGE AMOUNT OF

Grain Cradles,

CRADLE FINGERS,

Hoos, Rakes, &c. &c. &c.

which I propose to sell VERY CHEAP. Call and be convinced.

June 5, 1862—J. A. BATES.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE

of an execution issued to me and another for the use of the District Court of the 1st Judicial District for the County of Washington in the State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said Court, on the 16th day of May, 1862, in an action wherein the Plaintiff, John C. Ayer, and the Defendant, Carlis, defendant, in favor of plaintiff, and against defendant for the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty-five cents, (\$115.37cts.) I have sold the property, consisting of a piece or parcel of land, situated in said Washington county, to wit:

The northeast quarter of the south west quarter, section No. thirteen, (13,) in Township No. thirty-eight (38,) north of range No. twenty (20,) west.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described property, and to whom the said defendant shall go to or to the same, on the 18th day of May, 1862 or at any time thereafter, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging, at the office of the Sheriff, to be held in the court house, in front of my office in the city of Stillwater, on Wednesday the 8th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy said execution, interest and costs.

GEORGE DAVIS, Sheriff.

Dated, Stillwater, May 26, 1862.

T. B. CAMPBELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Men and Boys' Clothing,

CLOTHES, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS AND

TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

HATS, CAPS & GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

There is a large variety of

MILITARY GOODS, RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,

COATS, LEGGINS, &c.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

No. 105 Bernheimer's Block,

Third Street, — St. Paul Min.

COAL OIL LAMPS, CHIMNEYS & SHADES

In great variety and at the very lowest prices, by

CARLI & CO.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me are informed that my books and accounts are left in the hands of H. R. Murdoch for collection, and such persons are requested to settle the same without further costs.

C. A. BROMLEY.

Stillwater, Sept. 12, 1862. — J. W.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints, and Sarsaparilla Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sarco-Empyema, Bladder, & all Skin Diseases.

Quesland, Ind., Oct. June, 1859.

J. C. Aron & Co., proprietors, are daily to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having lived in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it was in my bowels, and I could not bear it. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp with a sore, which would not heal, and which was beyond description. It tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief, until I was advised to read in the Gospel Messenger, that had prepared me to do this. I then began to take Sarsaparilla, and found that any thing I could mind be good. I sent to Dr. J. C. Ayer, and he sent me a quantity of Sarsaparilla in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used about three bottles. Now and then I would have a slight attack, but it would not last after a few days. My skin is now clear, and I know by my friends that I am well again. You will be pleased to know that I well believe that if I said I was saying when I tell you that you are to be one of the greatest apothecaries in the world. Your Sarsaparilla has done more for me than any physician could have done.

W. H. GLASS & GLASSWARE,

we get direct from Pittsburgh by river, thereby insuring the good condition and its quality will be the best.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Lamps, Oil Lamps, Chimneys, &c., we make a specialty and no establishment in the State can offer such opportunities for selection, or such prices. Our

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HATS, CAPS & GENTS F

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR.

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, June 23, 1863

A Final Call.

Being now in the service, it is absolutely necessary that all contending voices with the Massasses of men should be adjusted at once. A. B. STICKNEY, Esq., will conclude his political and financial career, and for three years past has been "out" and is fully authorized to settle all his accounts. If this call is not responded to at once, legal measures will be resorted to to enforce payment.

M. A. B. EDWARD, Esq., attorney of the office, will be present in the mechanical department of the office, and no interruption will result from my absence, which is hoped, will only be temporary.

A. J. VAN VORHEES.

THE NEWS.

The situation of our armies in the East affords still an ample ground for conjecture. It seems certain, however, that Pennsylvania was more scared than hurt. The main body of Lee's army was still in Virginia, where it is not unlikely he may prefer to remain, if not attacked, to secure the noble harvest now ripening in that region.

The number of Lee's forces is variously estimated at from 20,000 to upward of 90,000.

The rebel cavalry have made raids into Pennsylvania, and a gentleman who left Hagerstown on the 19th, reports it permanently occupied by about 3,000 troops, mainly from North Carolina, under Gen. Rhodes.

The forces that have gone into Pennsylvania are bringing away large numbers of horses and mules, a few cattle, and large numbers of negroes, who they alleged, had run away from their masters in Virginia and Washington counties, Maryland. Those belonging about Hagerstown were being returned to their rebel owners, and those said to be from Virginia were sent back under guard.

Horses and other property taken from citizens of Maryland have been returned to them, and every effort has been made to make their stealing as little offensive as possible.

The militia of Pennsylvania promptly responded to the call of Gov. Curtin to repel the invasion.

The Harrisburg Union of the 19th says there are now about 5,000 troops in Camp Curtin, and the number is constantly increasing.

Shrewd observers express the opinion that Lee has no design of invading Pennsylvania and Maryland, but intends to move in force into Ohio. Rosecrans and Burnside are said to have been warned of this.

Hooker's army at last accounts occupied the vicinity of Bull Run and Centerville, and it is stated that the rebels evidently had no disposition to give him battle there.

From Fortress Monroe we have the intelligence that Gov. Wise and his entire force have fled from the Peninsula, and sought shelter on the other side of the Chickahominy. Gen. Gordon's division, which was in the advance, entered New Kent C. H. on the 15th, when the enemy made a most hasty retreat to the Chickahominy.

The latest from Vicksburg reports the siege progressing favorably.

The Democratic convention met at Harrisburg on the 17th and nominated Gen. Woodward for Governor, and Walter Lowrey Judge of the Supreme Court.

On the same day a Union convention met at Columbus, Ohio, and nominated John Brough for Governor, and Chas. Anderson for Lieut. Governor.

The nominations are said to be strong ones, that are "bound to carry."

Brough is an old Democrat who has been retired from politics for the last twenty years. Anderson is a brother of the Major of Fort Sumpter notoriety. We'll bet on that nomination.

The Chicago Tribune of the 19th says: The infamous Copperheads conclude that polluted Springfield with their utterance of treason on Wednesday shamelessly resolved.

"That the further offensive prosecution of this war tends to subvert the Constitution," &c.

They also propose in the same series of resolutions, "a national convention to settle on terms of peace."

Our disputes say that on the same day in which these home traitors were in session a dispatch was received by Gov. Yates from Washington, asking him how many troops Illinois could immediately furnish, to prepare to repeat invasion of the border.

There was one redeeming circumstance, however, which, as we believe in giving the devil his due, we gladly publish:

Fifty-seven thousand dollars were raised by contribution for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

A young man in Hartland has invented a writing machine, which is operated by only six keys, the permutations of which produce all the letters of the alphabet, in the form of printed letters.—It is easily operated, and is so small that it can be carried in one's pocket.

The Mayor of London is said to receive a salary of \$40,000.

Our State Election.

Enough has already transpired to show that the coming fall elections will be of more than usual national significance. The issues are already made. The democracy of three great States have met in mass meetings and unanimously resolved—"that the further prosecution of this war tends to subvert the Constitution and the Government," and "they are in favor of peace upon the basis of a dissolution of the Union." A second issue is foreshadowed in the following resolution:

"That in the exercise of the right to disagree with the Federal executive, we enter our solemn protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 1st day of January, 1863, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves in certain states, holding the same to be null and void."

Stripped of all verbiage the issues are:

1. Shall this war cease—the Government acknowledging the independence of the Confederacy—or accepting such terms of union as traitors may choose to dictate.

2. Shall the proclamation of emancipation be rendered *null and void*, thus remanding to perpetuation slavery three millions of free men, involving the necessity of returning to our old profession of negro catching for our Southern masters?

We think it high time that Union men are arranging to resist the terrible onset which their enemies are preparing. Let not the loyal people of Minnesota flatter themselves that they will not have to meet the hoards of non-combatants. They should organize, nominating conventions should be called immediately, so that every soldier may have an opportunity to vote.

But four months intervene before "the next Tuesday after the first Monday in November," which is little enough time to make the nominations and secure the full soldiers' vote, scattered as they will be from the Red River of the North to the Red River of the South, and from the Tennessee to the Potowmack.

The President evidently doubts the policy of the arrest of Vallandigham, but he conceives that the commanders in the field are the best judges of the necessities of the case, to whom action is deferred in the matter. He will discharge him as soon as he believes the necessities of the public will not suffer by it.

The people generally care little about legal technicalities involving these questions. They will not grumble especially at arrest or the suppression of newspapers, provided it is clearly evident that a public necessity requires it. But in the absence of that clear necessity such arrests will be construed as a spiteful attack on personal liberties and rights and will be resented.

If the President had this master difficulty in charge, we are very certain the discretionary power he claims would not be abused. His mistakes will be referred to his subordinates.

Negroes have been seen on their works leading their guns from which our sharpshooters had driven their regular gunners, and it is evident that the negro is unequalled on the globe. One account says: Imagine, if you can, the granite quarry of Massachusetts, or the marble quarry of Vermont, which the writer refers to the United States "as a slight token of his appreciation of the value of the Government, and as a personal contribution and without any other return that the satisfaction of doing his duty toward its success."

The Governor urges immediate action.

Action of City Council of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—There is no later news from the Potowmack.

The city council convened at 12 o'clock last night, and met this morning to devise ways and means to co-operate with the Governor of the State and command of the department to raise the city portion of the 10,000 men now called for to repel invasion.

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The Governor urges immediate action.

Acknowledgement of a Gift by the Government.

TRADE DEPARTMENT, June 2.

DEAR SIR:—I received a letter to-day inclosing the check of Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, on Jay Cooke & Co., of Washington, for six hundred and six dollars which the writer offers to the United States "as a slight token of his appreciation of the value of the Government, and as a personal contribution and without any other return that the satisfaction of doing his duty toward its success."

The letter is signed "A War Democrat" and I am not quite particular to the name of the writer. The designation, however, is sufficient. It marks him as one of that great multitude of Democrats who believe that Democracy is best proved by sustaining those temporarily entrusted with the administration of affairs in their efforts to sustain democratic institutions and popular government against the attempt to establish a slaveholding oligarchy on the ruins of the American Union.

Among such Democrats a man may be proud to enroll himself.

The contribution of a War Democrat of Philadelphia is placed in the Treasury. May the acts of such patriots at home, and the heroic deeds of our brave soldiers and sailors on land and sea, in all their glorious patriotic functions, the liveliest sense of obligation to execute the possible termination of the war by the most economical and most vigorous employment of all the vast resources of men and money, so liberally furnished by a generous and patriotic people.

Very truly, S. P. CHASE, Secy. of Treas.

Jay Cooke, Esq., Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Minneapolis and Cedar Valley R. R.

A new company has been formed to complete the above road. It has deposited \$50,000 with a trustee for the old board, and it is expected that the work will be commenced within a week. In all probability the road will be completed from Minneapolis to Owatonna during the next year. So says the St. Paul Press.

The St. Paul Press says, Shallow and shallow grows the channel day by day, and near Cokato we will yesterday see before, make their appearance ever and anon. The river at this point fell five inches since Tuesday night. It is now lower than it has ever been since St. Paul was settled. There is only fifteen inches on Mendota Bar, and twenty inches at Hastings. Cattle wade across the river above and below the city every day. Still it falls. The heavens afford us no relief. A few drops of rain fell yesterday, but those soaking rains we have been looking for come not.

William B. Astor, who was blessed with a rich father but is cursed with dyspepsia, is probably, the richest man in the world, since his property is wholly at his disposal, while that of the Rothschilds, Bismarcks and other wealthy European families is held in trust under laws of descent for many members of a family. Mr. Astor pays taxes on \$1,000,000 worth of personal property, and his real property is supposed to be worth \$66,000,000. He is now over sixty years old.

We find the following in a special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, from Murfreesboro:

Wm. M. Woodbury, 2d Minnesota regiment, sentenced to be dismissed from the service for insubordination and disloyalty, has his sentence commuted to the loss of three months' pay.

A deserter from Charleston who was on the rebel ram Chirosa reports that the rebels attempted to explode a huge torpedo in the main ship channel at Charleston, when the frigate Ironsides was over it, but it failed to explode.

"Look out for paint," as the girl said when the fellow went to kiss her.

The President on Arbitrary Arrest.

The reply of the President to the resolutions of the public meeting held at Albany, says the *Sentinel*, against arbitrary arrests, has no doubt been generally perused. He holds substantially the idea put forth by the *New York Times*, and also to that expressed by Senator Douglass in his late speech in Chicago.

The People of Philadelphia:

Philadelphia, June 16.

For nearly a week past, it has been publicly known that the rebel forces were about to enter Pennsylvania.

On the 12th an urgent call was made on the people to raise a Democratic army to support the defense of the State, and *speedily, under protestation from the President*, the militia were called out.

This is a new and pressing call has been given to furnish men to repel the invasion.

Philadelphia has not responded. Meanwhile the enemy is six miles this side of Chambersburg, advancing rapidly.

Our capital is threatened, and may be disengaged by its fall.

While the men who should be driving the outlaws from our soil are quibbling about the probable term of service for six months.

It never was intended to keep them beyond the continuance of the emergency.

You all know this by what has happened.

When the militia was called out last autumn you trusted your Government and were not deceived. Trust it again.

I will accept men without reference to a six month term.

If you do not wish to hear the ignominy of shirking from the defense of your State, come forward at once.

Close your places of business, and apply your hearts to the work.

Come in such organizations as you can form.

(Signed) A. G. CURTIN.

Letter from Gov. Curtin to the People of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, June 16.

The undersigned has just opened a new Saloon, under the office of the

SAWYER HOUSE,

where all the choicest liquors, cigars, &c. can always be found. From my long experience in catering to the wants of an appreciative public, I feel authorized in warranting entire satisfaction.

All my old friends and customers, strangers

and others, are invited to give me a call—feeling assured that you will call again.

JOHN GIEMET.

Stillwater, June 22, 1863.

W. HITCHER'S HOTEL.

FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN ROBERT AND JACKSON,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

E. B. WHITCHER, Proprietor

W. HITCHER'S HOTEL.

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Local and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Dr. J. N. Van Slyke has retired from the editorial management of the Hudson North Star.

We call attention to the advertisement of the North-Western Express Company. D. W. Armstrong & Co. are their agents in this city.

The President has pardoned William W. Bain, convicted at the October term of the United States District Court for Minnesota of counterfeiting coin, and sentenced to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for a period of five years.

Lieut. Edward A. Clapp of Hudson, was killed at the recent battle at Port Hudson, La. Mr. Clapp was formerly the law attorney of Allan Dawson Esq., and was well known by many of our citizens. At the time of his death he was a member of Gen. Sherman's staff.

A. W. Winslow of Taylor Falls, 1st Lieutenant company C, (Capt. Burt) 7th Minnesota, has resigned. Captains Cutler, Curtis, Hall, Williston and Libby, of the same regiment, have tendered their resignations. That of Capt. Cutler has been accepted.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—No housekeeper or cook is fully prepared to enter successfully upon her culinary duties without having the *Culinary Saturator* on hand. It relieves the mind of much of the care and anxiety experienced by a skilful cook. For sale by most mercantile and grocers.

FOURTH OF JULY BALL.—There will be a party at the Sawyer House in this city on Friday evening, July 3, under the auspices of its new proprietors, Messrs. A. & J. Lowell. Wagner's band will be in attendance, and we can assure the party-going public that nothing will be wanting to make it a complete success.

The Sawyer, under the management of the Messrs. Lowell, has become truly a first-class Hotel. They have put it in complete order, and purchased entirely new furniture throughout. We prefer our readers to their advertisement in another column.

Married.

DODGE—BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 2, by Rev. Nathaniel West, Jr., at the Second Presbyterian Church, Mr. Edward S. Dodge and Miss Martha J. Boyd, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Mr. Dodge, who was formerly a resident of this city, is now, with his excellent lady, spending a few days with their numerous friends in this place. We are glad to welcome him once more to our city, and congratulate him upon his happy escape from bachelorhood to the higher state of civilization. Mr. Dodge is connected with the extensive steam printing house of Dodge & Gratton, 84 John street.]

From the Taylor Falls Monitor.

In our last issue we noticed the breaking open of the same office again on the 12th inst. The person was acquitted on the evidence of the plaintiff, finding therein no just cause for his apprehension and arrest. We understand the articles supposed to have been taken on the last occasion, have since been found where they had been placed by the Receiver himself, whose memory failed to serve him. The person arrested has commenced suit against the Receiver for damages.

Close of the School Land Sales. From the St. Paul Press.

Hon. Chas. Mellrath returned last evening from Mankato, where he held the last sales of school lands on Saturday.

The sales this season have been a great success, and reflect credit on the management of Auditor Mellrath. More land could have been sold if it had been advertised. We understand that there will be another sale next October and November.

The following is a resume of the entire sale which has just closed:

AMOUNT OF SALE.

Washington County.....	\$1,950
Hennepin.....	1,300
Bansey.....	1,300
Dakota.....	21,305
Goo-hue.....	7,356
Waukesha.....	6,000
Winona.....	5,302
Fillmore.....	4,255
Olmsted.....	28,127
Dodge.....	2,350
Bige.....	14,274
Scott.....	7,746
Carver.....	8,729
Le Sueur.....	9,218
Blue Earth.....	2,718
	\$152,208.58

The annual interest of \$152,208.58 at 7 per cent. is \$10,624.60 which will be divided annually between the several school districts of the State in proportion to the number of scholars. This sale therefore will give to this city about \$130 yearly. Our proportion of the income from the sales last fall is \$115—making a total yearly income to this district of \$245 from the sale of school land now made.

BLANKS! Of all kinds for sale at this Office.

EXPRESS LINE.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

1863

General Express Forwarders Between all Points, East, West, North and South,

EACH EXPRESS SENT ON A PIRE-CLASSE PASS-SESS AND ACCOMPANIED BY TRUSTY MESSENGERS PROVIDED WITH IRON-SAFES FOR SECURITY OF VALUE.

The unparallel facilities and great extent of the routes of this old-established Company, enables them to transport with the greatest safety and speed.

Coin, Bank Bill, Jewelry, Valuable Packages. And packages of all kinds, as well as merchandise.

AT RATES AS LOW AS ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE COMPANY.

All losses and damage promptly adjusted.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Peculiar attention given to the collection of Notes, Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Accounts, and Bills of PURCHASE sent with goods to be collected on delivery.

Goods with invoices to be collected on delivery of the same, should be marked C. O. D. and amount marked on Package or Box.

NOTICE.

This Company, have recently extended their lines, and established offices at all points on the Upper Mississippi, including Winona, Waukesha, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, and St. Paul, in connection with Burbank & Co.'s Express to all the principal points in the interior of Minnesota; also for Crow Wing, Pendleton, and the British Possessions.

They have been established on the St. Croix River at Hudson and Stillwater.

On the St. Peter's River at St. Peter, Mandan, and on the Missouri at Bismarck.

On the Chippewa River, at Eau Claire.

They have also extended their lines westward in Iowa, and established offices at Iowa Falls, Fort Dodge, and Sioux City.

At St. Joseph, by overland Mail Company, or Pike's Peak, California, &c.

J. SCHAUPP,

AS JUST RECEIVED HIS Spring Stock of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!!

WINTER STOCK OF

Groceries & Provisions!!

P. T. T. N. A.

Life Ins. Comp'y

HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

326,022,96

Insurances on both the Stock and Mutual plan.

MURDOCK BROS., AGENTS, STILLWATER.

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1862. 1862. AYER'S Sarsaparilla

CARLI & CO.,
RESPECTUALLY ANNOUNCE TO THE

Citizens of Stillwater and the St. Croix Valley that they are now receiving and offer for their inspection and patronage, the largest and best selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines

that have been sold here and our selection has been made with every article well prepared.

CHEMICALS AND EXTRACTS

will embrace every article that the medical practitioner can require, and the attention of Physicians and Chemists will call for stock in this branch of our business. All of our medicines and preparations will be in rigid accordance with the formulas of the U. S. Dispensary, and prescriptions will be carefully and accurately filled.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE

we get direct from Pittsburgh by river, thereby insuring its good condition, and its quality will be the best. Of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Lamp Shades, Chimneys, &c., we make a specialty, and no establishment in the State can offer such opportunities for selection, or at such low prices.

Carbon Oil

will be the purest and best the market affords, and in

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,

our stock will be complete. Our Paint, White wash, Dusting, Horse, Crumb, Flax, Fly, Shoe, Cloth, Hair, Nail, Tooth and other

will be found in the largest supply.

PATENT MEDICINES

of all kinds will be kept in full supply, and our Perfumery, Cosmetics, Hair Rlys, &c.

Will be found in ample stock and of the best quality and freshest styles. Our stock of

Tobaccos, Cigars and Smokes

will comprise the choicest varieties, with Morschau, Bear Wood, China, and a large assortment of Fancy and Common PIPES.

STATIONERY

Will be kept in good assortment. Also,

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

With Fixtures for hanging Curtains.

We have also on hand a large assortment of

Miscellaneous Articles.

Consisting in part of Pocket Knives, Razors, Playing Cards, Silks, of all kinds, cravats and gloves, Umbrellas, Fans, Umbrella Poles, Water-proof Clothing, Whips, Violin Bridges, Violin string, Guitars strings, Military shaving Glasses, Tambours, Goblets, Lamp Oil, Mugs, Wine and Liquor Bottles, Capes, Cloaks, Boxes, Hair Bells, Bed-Pins, Canisters, Concentrated Lye, Soda, Salteratus, starch, Corn starch, Essence of Coffee, Dog Collars, Buttons, Knives, Gloves, Sealing Wax, Sewing Lines, Combs, Hanks, Yarn, water-proof Gun Cases, steel Gun Nipples, Beaupreus, &c., &c.

Bacon's Coal Oil Lamps and lanterns

To be used as fuel chimeras—a new and good article.

WINE AND LIQUORS!

We will keep a large supply of Wines and best that can be purchased in New York—cognac, port, sherry, French Brandies, Holland Gin, St. Croix Rum, New England Rum, Port, Burgundy, Malaga, Cherry, White and Claret Wines, Scotch, Irish, Montraghul, Bourbon, Rye and Corn whiskies, &c., &c.

London Cordial Gin, &c., &c.

AND FURTHER.

There is no reason why you should not be as comfortable as in your Taun, and you will compare favorably with the lowest that obtain in that city—and in order to enable us to do this, our terms from this date will be STRICTLY CASH.

In conclusion, we respectfully ask of the public an examination of our goods and prices.

CARLI & CO.

Stillwater, April 29, 1862.

J. A. BATES,

HAVING RESUMED BUSINESS IN HIS

AT HIS OLD STAND,

would be happy to see his friends and former customers.

Thankful for past favors, he would respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.

TO THE FARMERS.

I HAVE A LARGE AMOUNT OF

Grain Cradles,

Cradle Fingers, Hoes, Forks, Rakes, &c., &c.

which I propose to sell VERY CHEAP. C. A. and J. A. Bates, April 29, 1862.

SURVEYOR'S SALE—BY PUBLIC

NOTICE OF AN execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the 1st Judicial District in and for the County of Washington in the State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered in my favor in the sum of \$1,000.00 on the 1st day of May, 1862, in an action wherein Theodore Jarchoff is plaintiff and Christopher Carl is defendant, for a small plaintiff and against small defendant in the amount of \$1,000.00, I have levied upon the following described piece or parcel of land situated in said Washington county, to wit:

"A tract of land containing one-half south-west quarter of section No. thirty-three (33) in Township No. thirty-two (32) north of range No. twenty (20) west.

"Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described real property, and the interest which the said defendant had in or to the same, on the 16th day of May, 1862 or at any time thereafter, together with the up-mentioned execution, he may be compelled to pay to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of my office in the city of Stillwater, in said county on the 8th day of June, 1863, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to satisfy the same, and to whom so ever it may fall to the lot, therefore, notice is hereby given that I will sell the same, or any part thereof, at the price of \$200.00 per acre, and no proceedings at law or otherwise shall be instituted to recover said interest, excepted by said note and mortgage, or any part thereof, unless the same be paid in full, and then the same or any part thereof, and that said debt shall be absolute from the date thereof.

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The Stillwater Messenger.

VOLUME 7.

THE
STILLWATER MESSENGER.
A. J. VAN VORHES, Prop'r.

Is furnished to subscribers for two dollars per year, paid within six months. An additional charge of fifty cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond that time.

OFFICE IN GREELEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(12 lines, 100 words or less) constitute a square.]	
One square, for one insertion, -	\$1.00
" " each additional insertion, -	50 cent
One-fourth column, 3 months,	15.00
" " 1 year,	30.00
One-half column, 3 months,	30.00
" " 1 year,	60.00
One column, 3 months,	55.00
" " 1 year,	110.00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year,	50.00
" " 6 months,	25.00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 6 months,	40.00
" " 3 months,	20.00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 month,	10.00
" " 6 weeks,	5.00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 3 weeks,	3.00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 week,	1.50
Business cards, 5 lines or less, half week,	.75
Business cards, 5 lines or less, day,	.35

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specimen number of insertions will be continued until either by a written or verbal agreement, they shall be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per square.

Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Postage or carriage of advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

J. K. REINER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

STILLWATER, MINN.

June 3d, 1862.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office in Holcombe's Block, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

Wm. M. McCLUER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Chesnut street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office in Holcombe's Block, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

CORNMAN, AND STICKNEY,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

AND CLAIM AGENTS.

OFFICE ON THE FIRST FLOOR OF PRETOR & BREW,

Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

We will pay particular attention to the prosecution of soldiers' claims for pensions, back pay and bounties before the department at Washington.

L. B. CORNING.

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,

Attorney at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Holcombe's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

HOLL R. MURDOCK, AT

Law and General Agency, Stillwater, Minnesota,

April 30, 1861.

A. B. STICKNEY.

Howe's Standard Scales

FOR SALE BY

Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.

The Plate Warehouse,

No. 156 & 157 Randolph street,

Chicago. Weigh out of Level

No Check Rods. Last

fraction received on Balls. \$2.15

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, etc.

FAIRBANKS, GREEN & CO.,

113 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

Be sure to buy only the genuine.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Partnership heretofore existing between

Kerrs A. DARLING & SCHAFFER,

the firm name of DARLING & SCHAFFER.

That partnership is dissolved by mutual consent.

Also, J. E. THOMPSON & HANCOCK THOMPSON, under the

firm name of SCHAFFER, KEYES A. DARLING, CHARLES SCHAFFER.

Stillwater, Minn., Nov. 30, 1862.

J. E. THOMPSON, HORACE THOMPSON, CHARLES SCHAFFER.

Exchange, Banking & Collection OFFICES OF

THOMPSON BROS. - El. Paul, Minn.

SCHAFFER & THOMPSON - Stillwater, Minn.

[Successors to Darling & Schaffer.]

Dealers in Exchange, Gold and Uncurrent Money.

Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted.

M. S. WILLARD,

FURNITURE DEALER,

Note Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT, Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, etc.

DAVID MEAD,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

MAIN ST., STILLWATER,

I prepared to make everything in the Boot and Shoe line in a superior and elegant manner. Particular attention paid to repairing.

Jan. 21, 1862.

C. DE MONTREVILLE, M. D.,

DENTIST

Office on Third Street, first building West of the Post Office.

ST. PAUL, MINN., U.S.A.

On the first Monday and Tuesday of each month Mr. De Montreville will be at the Sawyer House, and attend to any dental operations required.

Jan. 12, 1862.

The asserted in substance that Mr. V. was, by a military commander seized and tried for no other reason than

they can restrain the enticement out of the army as where they may prevent mutiny in the army; and equally contrary to all the facts where they may tend to the public safety, as against the dangers of rebellion or invasion, like the particular case mentioned by the meeting.

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He who asked the daughter's hand and got the father's boot, had the consolation of knowing that his wooing was not booted.

Well, if you must know, I had to cut it off or steal the boot! —

How all of us would hate and despise the man who should misuse our gifts as we misuse those of heaven.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aimst at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1863.

NUMBER 42.

The Messenger.

Saturday, June 27, 1863.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of
loyal and patriotic soldiers must always
put rebels and traitors to flight."—SECRETARY
STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

words addressed to a public meeting in criticism of the course of the administration, and in condemnation of the military orders of the General. Now, if there be no mistake about this, if this assertion is the truth and the whole truth, then I concede the arrest was wrong—but the arrest, as I understand, was made for a different reason. Mr. Vallandigham avows his hostility to the party he was laboring with, with a view to prevent the enlisting of recruits to encourage desertion from the army, and leave the rebellion without an army to suffice force to suppress it. He was not arrested because he was damaging the political prospects of the administration or the personal interests of the Commanding General, but because he was endangering the army, upon the existence and vigor of which the life of the nation depends. He was waging upon the military, and thus gave the military constitutional jurisdiction to lay hands upon him. If Mr. Vallandigham was not damaging the military or country, then his last word made on mistake, a fact which I would have gladly availed myself of to exonerate him.

Resolved, That we demand that the

Administration shall be true to the Constitution; shall recognize and maintain the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizen; shall everywhere, outside of the lines of necessary military occupation and the scenes of insurrection, exert all its powers to maintain the supremacy of the civil over the military law.

Resolved, That in view of these principles, we demand the recent assumption of a military commander to seize and try citizens of Ohio, Clement L. Vallandigham, for treason, who deserves words addressed to a public meeting in criticism of the course of the administration, and in condemnation of the military orders of that General.

Resolved, That this assumption of power by a military tribunal, if successfully asserted, not only abrogates the right of the people to assemble and discuss the affairs of Government, the liberty of speech and of the press, the right of trial by jury, the law of evidence, and the privilege of *protectionem corporis*, but it strikes a fatal blow at the supremacy of law, and the authority of the State and Federal Constitutions, and

the *constitutionem* of the *United States*.

The undermentioned officers of a public meeting held at the city of Albany on the 10th day of May, instant, transmitted to the President a copy of the resolutions adopted at the said meeting, and respectfully request your earnest consideration of them. They deem it proper to advise you that the defense was not disputed, but the defense was that the poor boy had been a rebel, and that the prisoner was a *rebel* by birth.

Whallaghan was tried for murder, not by the civil tribunals, as he should have been, but by a military tribunal.

The facts were not disputed, but the defense was that the poor boy had been a rebel, and that the prisoner was a *rebel* by birth.

It is the better judge of the necessity in any particular case. Of course I must practice a general directory and revisional.

After reviewing the suspension of the *habeas corpus* by Gen. Jackson, the President says:

"And yet let me say that in my own discretion I do not know whether I would have ordered the arrest of Vallandigham. While I cannot say that the responsibility from myself, I hold that as a general rule it is better to let the *habeas corpus* stand.

That the *habeas corpus* is probably enough, as indeed it is.

It is hardly possible that a Catholic priest should have been anything else. But

no legal evidence of the fact was tendered, and the hearsay which was admitted was about as bad as the Orange man who came to give Whallaghan a character for humanity. But the real defense was that the prisoner and his companions had been sent out with general orders from their officer to shoot anybody he pleased.

The men soon became strong enough to stand; but his glance was a vacant simpleton," was the conclusion of his preserver.

"Perchance the fall has unshaken his reason, and no wonder. But

let us away, as we may need aid ourselves, for the sun is down."

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STILLWATER MESSENGER.
A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, June 30, 1863

A Final Call.

Being now in the service, it is absolutely necessary that all outstanding accounts with the Messengers Office should be adjusted at once. A. B. STICKNEY, Esq., will conduct the affairs of the financial business of the office for the next year during the war, and is fully authorized to receive all unadjusted accounts. If that call is not responded to at once, legal measures will be resorted to in enforcing collections.

Mr. A. B. Eason, an old trustee of the office, will have charge of the mechanical department of the office, and his interruption will result in my absence, which I hope will only be temporary.

A. J. VAN VORHEES.

THE NEWS.

The HERALD's Washington dispatch says Lee's force comprises Ewell's corps of 35,000, Longstreet's of 42,000, Hill's (the rear guard) of 28,000, Stuart's of 18,000, and Jenkins' of 3,000. Richmond is 21,000, French's of 17,000, and a heavy brigade under Wise on the York River Railroad. Gen. Custer has two brigades at Hanover Junction, with 3,500 mounted Texans.

Jackson commands in East Tennessee and has Pegram's force of 10,000, which with the force in Cumberland Gap, he is expected to invade Kentucky.

It is reported, and generally believed, that Lee's whole force, consisting of more than 100,000 men, are north of the Potomac.

The rebel programme, according to a highly intelligent sympathizer just from Western Maryland, is that Hill's forces will occupy Gov. Hooker's attention until the main body of the rebel army is well on the way. The rebel army would then move rapidly north, having in the meanwhile supplied themselves with fresh horses from Maryland and Pennsylvania. The rebels expected to capture Harrisburg almost without opposition, and move at once on Philadelphia.

All the rebel officers have been newly uniformed and equipped, and their advance forces made a very fine appearance.

Ewell told his men to pay liberally for every thing, and although the people might turn up their noses at rebel money, now they would soon be glad to get it.

The news from Vicksburg is to the 25th inst. and comes through a reliable gentleman.

Grant's position as against Johnston is as strong as that of Pemberton against Grant. The indications multiply that the rebel army in Vicksburg must surrender. The fire over the city is very heavy and destructive. The rebel reply to our fire is not heavy, and is ineffectual.

Gen. Johnston is believed to be mainly employed in preparations to defend the interior of Mississippi after the fall of Vicksburg.

The expedition sent by Gen. Burnside into Tennessee to destroy the East Tennessee & Va. R. R., struck the railroad at Lenoore.

It destroyed the road up to Knoxville, made a demonstration against Knoxville, so as to have the troops drawn from above, destroyed the track and started for the Strawberry Plains.

It burned the State Creek bridge, 312 feet long, and the Strawberry Plains bridge, 1,600 feet long, captures three pieces of artillery, 200 boxes of artillery ammunition, over 500 prisoners and 1,000 stand of arms.

It destroyed a large amount of salt, sugar, flour, meal, salt-peter, one saltpeter works and other stores.

The World says by the arrival of the Creole we have news from New Orleans to the 19th.

The attack upon the rebel works at Port Hudson was principally by Weller's and Grover's divisions on the right. Our troops were repulsed with an admitted loss of 700.

Five companies of the Metropolitan Police were captured within a mile and a half of Banks' headquarters.

Our New Orleans correspondence contains interesting details of affairs at Port Hudson.

It is said Gen. Dudley had offered to lead 4,000 men for another assault upon the enemy's works, and that an order had been issued authorizing volunteers from all the regiments for this bold venture.

There had been four hundred arrivals of wounded at the St. Charles, and other hotels were filled. All access to the wounded is prohibited.

Gen. Magruder is said to have withdrawn his troops from the Rio Grande, and gone toward Port Hudson.

THE PANIC IN PITTSBURG.—WHERE GOLD IS.—The advance of the rebels has developed one fact which has been a mystery to the people for some time, viz.: What has become of the gold coin? Fearing an attack, the bankers and others of Pittsburgh thought it prudent to remove their coin, and the American Express Company delivered in Cleveland on the 15th \$15,000,000 in gold, and on the succeeding day \$7,000,000 more, of which \$6,500,000 was in gold.

POLITICAL.

The Republican State Central committee meet at the capitol to-morrow to issue a call for a State convention. We do not think the meeting a day too soon, and we hope the convention will be convened at the earliest practicable date. The Legislature was convened in extra session in '62 at an expense to the State of upwards of \$30,000 for the ostensible purpose of giving to the soldiers in the service the right to vote. The law of that session provides for only three sets of commissioners to receive these votes—one set for the Eastern, Middle, and such of the Southern States as lie east of the west line of Virginia, another for the Western and the remaining Southern States, and a third for the State of Minnesota. The law is silent in regard to the manner of taking votes in the Territories west of us—such a contingency probably did not suggest itself at that time to the legislators. After the votes are all taken for which the law provides, they must be sent by post or delivered by the commissioners personally to the judges of election in the several election districts in which the voters have a residence.

The simple statement of the case proves that it will be necessary to take a full soldier's vote. Take for example the district embracing the Western and Southern States. Minnesota voters are on the Tennessee, at Vicksburg and below Port Hudson—with the exception of the railroads, the Franklin, the Columbia and the Potomac, which place it is connected by railroad. It has a fine court house, a large academy, eight churches and five newspaper offices. It is surrounded by a highly cultivated and populous country. There are manufactures of cotton, wool, paper, flour and iron. The population in 1853 was four thousand five hundred.

Hagerstown, the capital of Washington county, Maryland, is near the west bank of Antietam creek, nine miles from the Potomac river, and eighty-six miles from Baltimore. It is the southern terminus of the Franklin railroad, is a well built town and a place of considerable trade. The population is about six thousand. The surrounding country is thickly settled and very productive.

It now seems certain that Lee's whole army is in Maryland. It is not best for the people to deceive themselves into an idea that the rebel army is not a large one, probably by far the largest that ever entered north of Richmond.

The rebel leaders have studied this scheme well, and it is a daring one. We do not believe it contemplates any extensive operations in Pennsylvania. It will probably accomplish enough to secure the desired moral effect abroad. It will be unlikely to return from the far western regions of Pennsylvania with empty wagon trains. Harrisburg may be burned, Philadelphia threatened, and intermediate points pillaged, but the glittering prize will still be only temporarily left behind and not for an instant forgotten.

The designs of Lee are against Washington and Baltimore, the first as proctory to the latter. This must come of the movement of this great army, or it will be largely disproportionate to the means employed.

The industry of the foragers and the collection of vast army stores are incident to a campaign in which all communication with its own supplies has been insolently abandoned. Insolently, because it is the supreme of insults to the movement of Lee. He regards all military precautions, passes, to the farthest extremity of military rashness, and in doing so declares his contempt for his foe. Our troops will and must assess dire penalty for that insult or their name and fame will tarnish in war annals.

The first cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, which produced the first scare, was, it seems, only a feaver. The movement is now begun in earnest. The rumor comes that the rebels have stalled their all upon this venture; that Bragg is at Richmond, with forces drawn from before Rosecrans, for the defense of that city; that the Southwest is abandoned to its fate, and all the power of the rebellion centered in the mighty venture now embarked in.

If one part of this be true, Rosecrans will soon report on it, for our dispatches say our army is in motion, and no sham picket lines will deceive our army before Murfreesboro.

Such are the aspects presented in our dispatches elsewhere. They are well calculated to awaken grave anxiety. The Government at Washington are prepared for the emergency. Hooker is ill.

While there may be cases, like this one, in which the families of persons who die, after they have left the service, of wounds received or disease contracted in the service, have a just claim upon the country for relief, it is by no means true that every such case will be of this character, &c.

I am, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,
T. L. COFFEY, Acting Attorney-General.
Hon. W. T. Corro, Acting Secretary of the Interior.

Capt. McKissick, U. S. Quartermaster, has been ordered to Mankato. Captain Daily will continue as Commissary of Subsistence. So we learn from the *Advertiser*.

The New Situation.

The Chicago Tribune in an able article on the invasion of the North, uses the following forcible language: New war maps are called for, and this time, from present aspects, campaigns are being studied in, and the rules of strategy being applied to the territory of hitherto peaceful States, peaceful because loyal, and yet more peaceful than loyal, when it is Pennsylvania that is in question.—We doubt that the shade of Penn himself, Quaker though he was, can look down with satisfaction upon the figure presented by the State that bears his name, for the rebel invasion, now that he has really come, has frightened the buglers of the Key State totally unprepared for the event, and what is still worse, steadily staring at the calamity as if hoping to avoid it by some other method than fighting.

Of other States than Pennsylvania it may be written to their shame that the third year of the war finds their militia unorganized, their communities unprepared, their loyalty a shuddering fire, and their resistance to the progress of the veteran forces of the enemy only bushwhacking and cow-boy fighting.

Perhaps it is a necessary part of the teachings of this war that Northern communities shall see the enemy they have to deal with, and learn from dear experience that the only way out of our present national difficulties is the path hewn by the sword in the hands of a great people tardily roused into a sharp and decisive struggle for self-preservation.

The mission of our armies has been quite too much a foreign mission. Take for example the district embracing the Western and Southern States. Minnesota voters are on the Tennessee, at Vicksburg and below Port Hudson—with the exception of the railroads, the Franklin, the Columbia and the Potomac, which place it is connected by railroad. It has a fine court house, a large academy, eight churches and five newspaper offices. It is surrounded by a highly cultivated and populous country. There are manufactures of cotton, wool, paper, flour and iron. The population in 1853 was four thousand five hundred.

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T. L. COFFEY, Acting Attorney-General.
Hon. W. T. Corro, Acting Secretary of the Interior.

Capt. McKissick, U. S. Quartermaster, has been ordered to Mankato. Captain Daily will continue as Commissary of Subsistence. So we learn from the *Advertiser*.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Hon. C. W. Thompson, arrived there in the latter part of May, when he began to make preparations for the reception of his Indian wards. He had proceeded

with such vigor that in two weeks he had fifty acres plowed, and a saw mill built and running.

The Sioux are quite tractable, and are easily engaged in planting. Major Galbraith, their agent, had arrived and resumed the duties which were so unpleasantly interrupted at Yellow Medicine last fall.

One boat load of the Winnebagos had also arrived before Mr. Thompson left.

He found the rest of the exiles a short distance above St. Joseph, where they were permitted to go ashore.

As stated yesterday, they evinced considerable reluctance to resume their journey, arising from their fear of the Sioux, and it was necessary to use force to get them on board the boat.

He met Mr. Balcombe, the Winnebago agent, on the Missouri near Sioux City, on his way to join his wards.

Mr. Thompson describes the whole valley of the Missouri as suffering severely from drought.

The Constitution as it is.

A certain portion of the Democracy has endeavored to make amendments for their deficiency in practical patriotism by their assumed devotion to "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is."

They have illustrated their fidelity to the first branch of this patriotic motto by talking of a Union in which six States should be left out in the cold.

They have lately given, at the Ohio State Convention which nominated Lincoln, a definition of what is meant by the Constitution as it is.

That whenever it becomes practical to obtain a convention of all or three-fourths of the States, such convention should be convened for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders, and to provide against future convulsions and wars.

We do not see that any convention could develop the striking inconsistency between the provisions and practice of those who under cover of sounding generalities about the Constitution and Union, are rendering efficient aid to the enemies of both.

"EXTRA BILLY" SMITH.—The way in which the newly elected Governor of Virginia—the rebel Governor—got his sobriquet is told by the New York Tribune. Under Jackson's administration, when William T. Barry was Post Master General, Smith was a heavy mail contractor in the South and his "extra allowances" were counted by tens of thousands. It is perfectly notorious that this money was given him not to pay the expenses of running the mails, but to run the Democratic party. He obtained then the sobriquet of "Extra Billy," which has stuck to him ever since.

A lady correspondent of the Press makes a suggestion to tax assessors and collectors which is worth their notice.—She proposes that at the head of every tax bill, notification, assessment or other paper in relation to the new taxes, should be printed a sentence to this effect: "This you have to pay because three hundred thousand slaves chose to remain in the Union." We trust the City Government will confirm this proposal. The money of the public may be used in this to much better advantage than it is likely to be in any other. Capt. Hall is a man of great intelligence and ability and is devoted heart and soul to the work of exploring the unknown regions which surround the North Pole. Unlike the English adventurers who have undertaken the same task, he relies exclusively on aid of the Esquimaux whom he finds on route, and with whom he has established relations of mutual confidence and friendship. He brought several of them with him to this country on his return from his recent voyage. He finds them more agreeable than any European or Americans whom he could talk with him. They are accustomed to the climate, understand the ways of overcoming the obstacles encountered by such an expedition, and are heartily devoted to those whose services they enlist. Capt. Hall is encouraged in this enterprise by the active sympathy and efforts of some of our most intelligent citizens and any aid that may be given him by the City Government will be well bestowed.

The Removal of Gen. Hunter.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Army from Port Royal, bound yesterday to New York, the late commander of the Department of the South, Gen. Hunter, was.

His farewell order announces that he is temporarily relieved, and I am told by one of his staff that the order from Washington which put Gen. Gilmore in command, used the same expression, and intimated further that Gen. Hunter was recalled for special service.

Yet I do not presume that Gen. Hunter will ever resume his departmental command. Though supported by the personal friendship of the President, and sustained by the decided will of a majority of his anti-slavery policy he concluded, he has somehow contrived to mismanage affairs in South Carolina to a degree that has lost him a large part of both.

The military authorities sent a detachment of riflemen to fire on the animals in case it should be found impossible to save them. Fortunately that extremity was not found necessary as the fire was extinguished.

The Post Master General on Slavery and the Negro.

In a speech at Concord, N. H., Mr. Montgomery Blair said :

The Calhoun and Wendell Phillips jun. have both sought the accomplishment of their adverse ends by a common means—the overthrow of the constitution—Calhoun's school would destroy every free principle, because repugnant to the principles and propagation of slavery; Wendell Phillips' school would do the same for the negro.

Philip's school would subject all our systems of government to the guillotine of revolutionary tribunals, because they recognize the existence of different races among us, of white, red and black—but because they repudiate the idea of fraternity in regard to citizenship that tends to produce that amalgamation, political and personal, which would make our government one of mongrel races, and because they authorize legislation, state and national, which may exclude them from taking root in the soil and government of the country.

Mr. Lincoln's strength is his inertia.

in the United States, equally abjuring the Calhoun and Phillips doctrines, both looking to a radical revolution to accomplish their opposing schemes.

The platform of the Republicans which put Mr. Lincoln at the head of the Government explicitly denounced both—and even prints paper from the hand of the President referring to it, proclaims a policy of war with that of the partisans of Calhoun on the one hand, and of Phillips on the other.

One boat load of the Winnebagos had also arrived before Mr. Thompson left.

He found the rest of the exiles a short distance above St. Joseph, where they were permitted to go ashore.

As stated yesterday, they evinced considerable reluctance to resume their journey, arising from their fear of the Sioux, and it was necessary to use force to get them on board the boat.

STILLWATER MESSENGER.
A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, June 30, 1863

A Final Call.

Saying now that the service is absolutely necessary throughout the country with all its resources, we will conduct the military and financial business of the office "for three years or during the war," and is fully authorized to settle all unadjusted accounts. If this call is not responded to, legal measures will be resorted to to enforce collection.

Mr. A. B. Eason, an old trustee of the office, will have charge of the mechanical department of the office, and no interruption will result from my absence, which it is hoped, will only be temporary.

A. J. VAN TORHE.

THE NEWS.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says Lee's force comprises Ewell's corps of 35,000, Longstreet's of 42,000, Hill's (the rear guard) of 28,000, Stuart's of 18,000, and Jenkins's of 3,000. Richmond is defended by D. H. Hill's corps of 21,000, French's of 17,000, and a heavy brigade under Wise on the York River Railroad. Gen. Corse has two brigades at Hanover Junction, with 3,500 mounted Texans.

Jackson commands in East Tennessee and has Pickett's force of 10,000, which with the forces in Cumberland Gap, he is expected to invade Kentucky.

It is reported and generally believed that Lee's whole force consisting of more than 100,000 men, are north of the Potomac.

The rebel programme, according to a highly intelligent sympathizer just from Western Maryland, that Hill's forces will occupy Gen. Hooker's attention until the main body of the rebel army was well on the way. The rebel army would then move rapidly north, having in the meanwhile supplied themselves with fresh horses from Maryland and Pennsylvania. The rebels expected to capture Harrisburg almost without opposition, and move at once on Philadelphia.

All the rebel officers have been newly uniformed and equipped, and their advance forces made a very fine appearance.

Evil told his men to pay liberally for every thing, and although the people might turn up their noses at rebel money now, they would soon be glad to get it.

The news from Vicksburg is to the 25th inst. and comes through a reliable gentleman.

Grant's position as against Johnston is as strong as that of Pemberton against Grant. The indications multiply that the rebel army in Vicksburg must surrender. The fire upon the city is very heavy and destructive. The rebel reply to our fire is not heavy, and is ineffectual.

Gen. Johnston is believed to be mainly employed in preparations to defend the interior of Mississippi after the fall of Vicksburg.

The expedition sent by Gen. Burnside into Tennessee to destroy the East Tennessee & Va. R. R., struck the railroad at Lenoore.

It destroyed the road up to Knoxville, made a demonstration against Knoxville, so as to have the troops drawn from above, destroyed the track and started for the Strawberry Plains.

The world says by the arrival of the Creole we have news from New Orleans to the 10th.

The attack upon the rebel works at Port Hudson was principally by White's and Grever's divisions on the right. Our troops were repulsed with an admitted loss of 700.

Five companies of the Metropolitan cavalry were captured within a mile and a half of Banks' headquarters.

Our New Orleans correspondence contains interesting details of affairs at Port Hudson.

It is said Gen. Dudley had offered to lead 4,000 men for another assault upon the enemy's works, and that an order had been issued authorizing volunteers from all the regiments for this horrid purpose.

There had been four hundred arrivals of wounded at the St. Charles, and other hotels were filled. All access to the wounded is prohibited.

Gen. Magruder is said to have withdrawn his troops from the Rio Grande, and gone toward Port Hudson.

THE PANIC IN PITTSBURG.—WHERE GOD IS.—The advance of the rebels has developed one fact which has been a mystery to the people for some time, viz.: What has become of the gold coin? Fearing an attack, the bankers and others of Pittsburgh thought it prudent to remove their coin, and the American Express Company delivered in Cleveland on the 15th \$15,000,000 in gold, and on the succeeding day \$7,000,000 more, of which \$6,500,000 was in gold.

Political.

The Republican State Central Committee meet at the capitol to-morrow to issue a call for a State convention. We do not think the meeting a day too soon, and we hope the convention will be convened at the earliest practicable date. The Legislature was convened in extra session in '62 at an expense to the State of upwards of \$30,000 for the ostensible purpose of giving to the soldiers in the service the right to vote. The law of that session provides for only three sets of commissioners to receive these votes—one set for the Eastern, Middle, and such of the Southern States as lie east of the west line of Virginia, another for the Western and the remaining Southern States, and a third for the State of Minnesota. The law is silent in regard to the manner of taking votes in the Territories west of us—such a contingency probably did not suggest itself at that time to the leg slators. After the votes are taken for which the law provides, only a very tedious process, they must be sent by post or delivered by the commissioners personally to the judges of election in the several election districts in which the voters have a residence.

Of other States than Pennsylvania it may be written to their shame that the third year of the war finds their militia unorganized, their communities unpreserved, their very loyalty a shuddering fear, and their resistance to the progress of the veteran forces of the enemy only bushwhacking and cow-boy fighting.

Perhaps it is a necessary part of the teachings of this war that Northern communities shall see the enemy they can deal with, and learn from dear experience that the only way out of our present national difficulties is the path hewn by the sword in the hands of a great people tardily roused into a sharp and decisive struggle for self-preservation.

The mission of our armies has been quite too much a foreign mission. If it must become a home mission to quiet our self-interest, perhaps this is the less, on already begun.

It now seems certain that Lee's whole army is in Maryland. It is not best for the people to deceive themselves into an idea that the rebel army is not a large one, probably by far the largest that ever moved north of Richmond.

The rebel leaders have studied this scheme well, and it is a daring one. We do not believe it contemplates any extensive operations in Pennsylvania. It will probably accomplish enough to secure the desired moral effect abroad. It will be unlikely to return from the far-farming regions of Pennsylvania with empty wagons trains. Harrisburg may be burned, Philadelphia threatened, and intermediate points pillaged, but the glittering prize will still be only temporarily left behind and not for an instant forgotten.

The designs of Lee are against Washington and Baltimore, the first as profiting to the latter. This must come of the movement of this great army, or the end will be largely disproportionate to the means employed.

The industry of the foragers and the collection of vast army stores are incident to a campaign in which all communication with his own supplies has been entirely abandoned. Insolently, because it is the supreme of insults to Hooker and his army that is paid them by this movement of Lee. He disregards all military precautions, passes on to the farthest extreme of military rashness, and in doing so declares his contempt for his foe. Our troops will and must assess dire penalty for that insult, or their name and fame will tarnish in vain.

The first cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, which preceded the first score, was seen only a feaver. The movement now begins in earnest. The rumors come too that the rebels have staked their all upon this venture; that Bragg is at Richmond, with forces drawn from before Rosecrans, for the defense of that city; that the Southwest is abandoned to its fate, and all the power of the rebellion centered in the mighty venture now embarked in.

If one part of this be true, Rosecrans will soon report it, for our dispatches say our army is in motion, and no sham picked lines will deceive our army before Murfreesboro.

Such are the aspects presented in our dispatches elsewhere. They are well calculated to awaken grave anxiety. By these their courage is acknowledged, and little will be heard now of the "nigger" question in the army.

Last but not least they have baffled the insidious thought that their presence would demoralize the white troops with whom they fought as comrades. By these their courage is acknowledged, and little will be heard now of the "nigger" question in the army.

The next few days must bear great decisions from the East. The earnest work of the war is at hand, the gravest hour of the struggle that is upon us. Let it arouse a fresh spirit of loyalty in every man. Let every citizen be ready to stand in his own lot for the defense of the Government. Let loyalty be the more intense. We cannot but believe all will be well.

The Port Royal correspondent of the New York Times thus writes in regard to the temporary recall of Gen. Hunter from the command of the Department of the South:—The genuine regret which every man in the department feels at the news of General Hunter's recall to Washington, is slightly tempered by the fact that his successor is Brigadier General Gilmore, their old comrade in arms who conducted with marked ability the wonderful siege experiment which resulted in the reduction of Fort Pulaski.

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The New Situation.

The Chicago Tribune in an able article on the invasion of the North, uses the following forcible language: New war maps are called for, and this time, from present aspects, campaigns are being studied in, and the rules of strategy being applied to, the territory of hitherto peaceful States, peaceful because loyal, and yet more peaceful than loyal, when it is Pennsylvania that is in question.—We doubt that the shade of Penn himself, Quaker though he was, can look down with satisfaction upon the figure presented by the State that bears his name, for the rebel invasion, now that it has really come, has frightened burglers of the Key State totally unprepared for the event, and what is still worse, steadily staring at the calamity as if hoping to avoid it by some other method than fighting.

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Whether Gen. Gilmore will ever attempt to bring his engineering skill to bear with crushing weight upon Fort Sumter I am unable to say; but for this present I am informed no movement in that direction is contemplated.

It is more than likely all the white troops will be sent to reinforce General Banks, and that the negro army will be entrusted with the protection of the sea islands.

Brigadier General Strong, late Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Major, the staff of Gen. Butler, during the rule of the latter in New Orleans, will take command under General Gilmore.

Localities of Interest.

Chambersburg, which is the county seat of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated on the confluence of creek, at the junction of the Cumberland Valley and the Franklin railroads, forty-five miles south-west from Harrisburg, with which place it is connected by railroad. It has a fine court house, a large academy, eight churches and five newspaper offices. It is surrounded by a highly cultivated and populous valley. There are manufacturers of cotton, wool, paper, flour and iron. The population in 1855 was four thousand five hundred.

Hagerstown, the capital of Washington county, Maryland, is near the west bank of Antietam creek, nine miles from the Potowmack river, and eighty-six miles from Baltimore. It is the southern terminus of the Franklin railroad, is a well built town and a place of considerable trade. The population is about six thousand. The surrounding country is thickly settled and very productive.

Cambridge, also on the left bank of the Potowmack, is the western terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and has an extensive trade. It is not surprised in population by any city in the State except Baltimore. There are several flouring mills in the vicinity. The population is about eight thousand. It is one hundred and seventy miles distant, and nearly west from Baltimore.

Westminster is the capital of Carroll county, Maryland. It is forty-eight miles north-west from Annapolis and is situated near the source of the Patapsco river. The Westminster branch railroad connects it with the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad. It contains one thousand people.

Williamsburg, Maryland, is a post village of Washington county, on the Potowmack river, nine miles from the head of the Ohio canal passes through the place. It contains a bank and numerous stores.

Hancock, Maryland, is situated on the left side of the Potowmack, and on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and is one hundred and twenty-four miles west from Baltimore.

Romey, the capital of Hampshire county, Virginia, lies on the south branch of the Potowmack, one hundred and ninety miles north-west of Richmond.

A lady correspondent of the *Press* makes a suggestion to tax assessors and collectors which is worth their notice. She proposes that at the head of every tax bill, notification, assessment or other paper, in relation to the new taxes, should be printed a sentence to this effect: "This tax you have to pay because three hundred thousand slaves choose to rebel against the Union." We do not see that any comment could develop the striking inconsistency between the professions and practice of those who under cover of sounding generalities about the Constitution and Union, are rendering efficient aid to the enemies of both.

"EXTRA BILLY" SMITH.—The way in which the newly elected Governor of Virginia—the rebel Governor—got his son-sabre is told by the New York Tribune. Under Jackson's administration, when William T. Barry was Post Master-General, Smith was a heavy mail contractor in the South, and his "extra allowances" were counted by tens of thousands. It is perfectly notorious that this money was given him not to pay the expenses of running the mails, but to run the slave system.

It is a man of great intelligence and ability and is devoted heart and soul to the work of exploring the unknown regions which surround the North Pole. Unlike the English explorers who have obtained the services of this task, he has stuck to him ever since he began it, and will stick to him until he finds an end to it.

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AN AWKWARD POSITION.—A letter from Stuttgart says: One night recently a destructive fire broke out in the house adjoining our Zoological Garden. It was a horrible spectacle to see the fury of the animals, terrified by the sight of the fire and, by the extreme heat, spark of manliness. They have accepted the severest and highest test to which men are accustomed to subject themselves, and have not utterly quenched the vital spark of manliness.

They have shown that the colored troops have won victories. They have conquered the prejudices which two centuries of slavery have wrought into the fiber of our American thought. They have struck down the fallacy that the black man is fit only for menial service, and has not capacity for progress and improvement. They have shown that ages of degradation and enforced inferiority have not utterly quenched the vital spark of manliness. They have accepted the severest and highest test to which men are accustomed to subject themselves, and have not utterly quenched the vital spark of manliness.

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The platform of principles which put Mr. Lincoln at the head of the Government explicitly denounces both—and every state paper from the hand of the President referring to it, proclaims a policy of war with that of the partisans of Calhoun on the one hand, and of Phillips on the other.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons of the age of twenty-one years or over of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said county of Stillwater.

HOLLY S. BRADDOCK, Judge of Probate.
Stillwater, June 22, 1863.

41.

NEW SALOON.

The undersigned has just opened a new Saloon, under the name of the **SAWYER HOUSE**, where all the choicest liquors, cigars, &c.,

